

KATOL
POWDER & COILS ETC.
kill Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes etc.



Sole Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
89, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 200 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1940

PRICE: ONE ANNA

USE
PURE AND
GENUINE
SHREE VISHNU
BRAND
SAFFRON



TELEGRAMS: 'SANSKRIT'
TELEPHONE: 24745.
VARJIVANDAS HIRJEE & CO.,
42, VADGADI, MANDVI, BOMBAY 3.

CHURCHILL PRESENTS FUEHRER:

Long War With 3 Years' Grace

BRITAIN READY FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES

No Relaxation Of Blockade For Safeguarded Passage To Hitler

CALL TO ENSLAVED NATIONS TO THROW OFF NAZI YOKE AND SAVE THEMSELVES FROM STARVATION

BRITISH OFFER OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES TO U. S. | BONDS BETWEEN ENGLISH
AND AIR BASES TO U. S. | SPEAKING DEMOCRACIES

Withdrawal From Somaliland For Impending Operations In Middle East

"HITLER is now sprawled over Europe. Our offensive springs are being slowly compressed, and we must resolutely and methodically prepare ourselves for campaigns in 1941 and 1942. Britain can continue the war as long as the enemy pleases" declared Mr. Churchill, in his comprehensive survey of the war in the House of Commons on Tuesday. His statement covered every aspect of the war and was marked by 'total optimism' in striking contrast to the totalitarian bluster.

Though he did not detract from the hard realities which Britain had to face, he assured Hitler that Britain would fight as long as he pleased.

No Easy Task

MR. CHURCHILL DECLARED THAT BRITAIN WAS STRONGER THAN EVER BEFORE, AND WOULD FACE WHATEVER WAS COMING, SURE OF HERSELF AND HER CAUSE.

HE DREW A VIVID PICTURE OF THE NAZI AIR "BLITZ-KRIEG" AND PAID A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE GLORIOUS DEEDS OF THE BRITISH AIR ARM OF ALL DESCRIPTION AND DECLARED "THE INVASION OF BRITAIN BECOMES MUCH MORE DIFFICULT EVERY WEEK."

Food For Europe

Referring to the tightening of the blockade, he observed that "we must refuse to allow food to be passed through our blockade" and said that Britain would arrange for speedy supplies of food to any country which genuinely regained its freedom.

British Bases For U. S.

Dealing with the situation in the Middle East, Mr. Churchill told the Commons that far larger operations were impending in that Sector. He then referred to the Roosevelt-King talks and said that the United States were offered facilities to assist her naval and air defences in New Foundland, West Indies and elsewhere.

Only Leasehold

"THERE IS, HOWEVER, NO QUESTION OF ANY TRANSFERENCE OF SOVEREIGNTY IN THESE FACILITIES", THOUGH THE BASES ARE OFFERED ON A 99 YEARS LEASEHOLD BASIS, OBSERVED MR. CHURCHILL.

"UNDOUBTEDLY THIS PROCESS MEANT THAT THESE ENGLISH SPEAKING DEMOCRACIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES WILL BE SOMEWHAT MIXED UP TOGETHER IN SOME OF THEIR AFFAIRS FOR MUTUAL GENERAL ADVANTAGE," HE ADDED AND SAID:—"I DO NOT VIEW THE PROCESS WITH ANY MISGIVING. NONE CAN STOP IT. LIKE MISSISSIPPI, IT JUST GOES ROLLING ALONG."

LONDON, Aug. 20. In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill was received with cheers from all sides of the House as he rose.

He said: "Almost a year has passed since the war began. It is natural for us, I think, to pause on our journey at this milestone and survey the dark wide field. It is also useful to compare the first year of this second war against German aggression with its forerunner of a quarter of a century ago. Although this war is in fact only a continuation of the last (hear, hear), very great differences in its character are apparent. In the last war, millions of men fought by hurling masses of steel on one another. 'Men and shell' was the cry and prodigious slaughter was the consequence. In this war nothing of

this kind has yet appeared. It was a conflict of strategy, of organisation, of technical apparatus, science, mechanics and morale.

The British casualties in the first twelve months of the Great War amounted to 365,000. In this war, I am thankful to say the British, killed, wounded, prisoners and missing, including civilians do not exceed 92,000.

But of these, a large proportion are alive as prisoners of war. Throughout all Europe, for one man killed or wounded in this first year, perhaps five were killed or wounded in 1914-15.

MEANACE OF TOTAL WAR. "The slaughter is but a fraction, but the consequence to belligerent has been even more dead-



SHELLS FROM FRANCE

British Experts' View Of Splinters Picked Up On South-East Coast

LONDON, August 20. It is now believed in London that guns have been firing at the English south-east coast. Fragments of metal have been examined and experts have concluded that they are splinters from shells fired from the French coast.

The Dutch wireless reported that the shells were fired from eleven centimetre guns. If that is so, the probable weight of the projectile would be from thirty to thirty-five pounds but, it is stated in London, the evidence shows that the gun was much bigger and it is believed that they were fired from a twelve or fourteen inch gun.

ONLY NUISANCE VALUE.

There should be no technical difficulty in making a gun with a range of a hundred miles but the cost would be tremendous and the inaccuracy very great. The view in London is that guns having this range never have anything more than a nuisance value. They cannot produce military result. Observation can only be accomplished by a plane and these spotters would never go unmolested. The further the range the greater the inaccuracy. Because London would come within the range of such guns, there is always the possibility that some random shells may be fired into the capital.—Reuter.

They Come In Waves Still

Terrific Air Battles Over British Coasts: German Fighters Chased Out

LONDON, Aug. 20. Wave after wave of enemy machines approached the south-east coast to-day and for two hours there was the noise of a terrific battle in the sky, the result of which is at present unknown.

At one point, a formation of twenty bombers was forced to change its course by terrific barrage of anti-aircraft shells. A second formation was also driven away and escorting fighters, after unsuccessfully attacking the balloon barrage, were chased out to the sea by British fighters.

Dive bombers attacked a south-east coast aerodrome, but it is believed to have caused only slight damage before they were driven away.—Reuter.

BOMBING FOOD CROPS

LONDON, Aug. 20. Home Guards, special constables and wardens successfully defeated a German attempt to burn crops with incendiary bombs in south-east England last night. A parachute flare was dropped, followed by a shower of incendiary bombs estimated to number a hundred and fifty, which fell over a dozen fields covering 120 acres. Some fell among rootcrops, where they were allowed to burn themselves out, as they could do no damage. Those falling among standing and cut corn were rapidly covered with earth and extinguished before they could do damage.

A number of casualties, two fatal, were caused in a daylight raid on a Welsh town this morning.—Reuter.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT

SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 20. An Air Ministry Communique states: An enemy aircraft which attacked a Suffolk coastal town this morning was intercepted by fighters and shot down into the sea.

Aircraft From America

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. The "Wall Street Journal's" Washington correspondent states that it is reliably reported that the British Government has decided to implement the plans for the construction of a chain of aircraft factories in the United States.

These factories are designed to produce 1,300 planes monthly by the latter part of 1941. It is added that the British Purchasing Mission recently obtained from the American Defence Commission the cost of such a plan.—Reuter.

Labour's Response To

Interest-Free Loans

LONDON, Aug. 20. The Trades Union Congress announced that free of interest loans from Trade Unions to the Government exceed 750,000 sterling.—Reuter.

Long-Distance Shelling

LONDON, Aug. 20. Mr. Anthony Eden was interrogated in the House of Commons on long-distance shelling of Britain but he replied: "It is not in national interest to make any statement on this subject."—Reuter.

Mahatma Takes Lead In Wardha Decisions

MAULANA AZAD'S REPLY TO VICEROY

Simla Offer Unacceptable: But Door Kept Open

WARDHAGANJ, August 20.

ALTHOUGH the resolution on the political situation is still on the anvil it is reliably understood that the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's reply to His Excellency the Viceroy has been duly sent to-day, and the Committee, as it now appears, in spite of complete secrecy maintained, may take two days more in coming to a final conclusion.

MAHATMA BACK AGAIN

It is further understood that Mahatma Gandhi who practically monopolised the discussion the whole of this afternoon, had serious talks with the members who, after the meeting dispersed after five hours' sitting, are engaged in group talks.

Gandhi will attend the Committee meeting tomorrow afternoon also.—United Press.

SIMLA PROPOSALS UNACCEPTABLE

But Congress Keep Door Still Open

The Working Committee is understood to have reached definite conclusions that the Viceroyal declaration in the present form is unacceptable to the Congress, but a final decision on the subject is not likely to be made until the Viceroy has had time to see the Congress President should he (Viceroy) desires to do so.

The nature of this response may change the situation materially and if any basis of approach is found, the final decision on the subject will be deferred till this avenue is explored.

While regarding the chances of a Viceroy-Azad meeting at present as remote, those in touch with the leaders do not completely rule out such a possibility. They declare that the Congress President would be very glad to avail of any useful opportunity that may arise.

These circles do not also expect that if there is no basis of approach between the Government and the Congress, the immediate result would be any form of Satyagraha by the Congress. The view held is that some time is bound to elapse before such action is taken.—A. P.

CONGRESS ANSWER IN FINAL STAGES

Mahatma Gandhi was present throughout the five hour sitting of the Congress Working Committee this evening and is understood to have taken a great part in to-day's discussions. It is now ascertained that the Congress President's reply to the Viceroy has already been sent and that the Committee is framing a separate resolution on the Viceroyal declaration on the lines of the reply to the Viceroy but in a more elaborate form. If the discussion on this is completed tomorrow, this may be issued to the press.

ISSUE OF TOTAL NON-VIOLENCE

The Committee is also devoting time to a discussion of the attitude of those who are for cut-and-out non-violence as propounded (Continued on page 4 Col. 4)

ANEY SEES VICEROY

Frank Exchange Of Views In One Hour's Talk

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.

Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalist party in the Central Assembly had about one hour's interview with the Viceroy. "We tried to understand each others' point better," said Mr. Aney after his interview with the Viceroy when questioned by Pressmen. The interview lasted forty-five minutes during which there was free and frank exchange of views.

It is understood that Mr. Aney sought elucidation on certain points arising out of the Viceroy's

RACING TO BE RESUMED IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 20. The Jockey Club has announced that following consultations with the Government, racing will be resumed on September 9th.—Reuter.

recent statement and the Secretary of State's speech during the India Debate in Commons.

Mr. Aney is understood to have reiterated his viewpoint for a specific assurance by the British Government on the minorities question.

Mr. Aney proposes to leave Delhi to-morrow for Nagpur.

RESPOND EVEN IF NO GOOD COMES OF IT!

Even if no good was to come out of the Viceroy's statement, it would be harmful not to respond to it. This was the view expressed by Mr. M. S. Aney in the course of a talk regarding the Viceroy's statement and the Congress attitude towards the proposal of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Mr. Aney said that a political party, which had the solid backing of the majority of the nation if represented on the Council was bound to exert some influence, which might prove beneficial to the country even if it be only to a little extent.—A. P.

Japanese Work Havoc In Chungking

CHUNGKING, Aug. 20.

The banking, restaurant and shopping districts of Chungking are practically wiped out as a result of the Japanese bombing raids yesterday and to-day in which showers of incendiary bombs sent the whole area up in flames. Casualty figures are not yet available but with hundreds probably trapped in the buildings, it is likely to exceed a thousand.—Reuter.

THREAT TO FRENCH SOMALILAND

ROME, Aug. 20.

A direct threat to the French Somaliland is uttered by the diplomatic correspondent of the Official Stefani News Agency. Writing on the evacuation of British Somaliland, the correspondent states: "The population of British Somaliland like the people of the neighbouring French Somaliland, have for a long while tended to link themselves with the people of Italian Somaliland. This has now been realised in regard to British Somaliland and one day not far distant, it will also become true for French Somaliland which is a natural outlet for Ethiopia."—Reuter.

Aden And Red Sea No More Vulnerable Now Than Before

CAIRO, August 19.

An official statement from G. H. Q. with regard to the evacuation of Somaliland says, "Our command of the sea and the Gulf of Aden renders the small undeveloped harbour of Berbera and other anchorages of the Somaliland coast valueless to the enemy."

Air bases in Eritrea are already nearer Aden than any which can be established in Somaliland. It must, therefore, be clear that the Italian success in this area puts them in no more favourable position than they were to interfere in our control of Aden and the Red Sea.

ITALIAN CASUALTIES IN N. AFRICA

Another G. H. Q. statement says:—"On August 10 the Rome wireless announced the third official list of Italian casualties in North Africa showing 45 Italian officers and 91 men killed, 306 wounded, 188 missing while 245 natives were killed, 444 wounded and ninety-one missing."

ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Lord Caldecote in the House of Lords made a similar statement to Mr. Churchill's. In reference to Russia, Lord Caldecote said: "Improvement in the Anglo-Soviet relations has been a matter of concern to His Majesty's Government. The Soviet Union's interests touch the British Empire at many points. Ordinary prudence would dictate better understanding." He believed that there was a basis for a satisfactory trade agreement.

At the closing of the debate which followed Lord Caldecote's statement, Lord Halifax replied to a question whether the discussions with the United States affected bases elsewhere than in the Atlantic, like Singapore.

Lord Halifax said that the arrangements were confirmed to the Atlantic, West Indies and New Foundland. Discussion of details had not yet been begun though an agreement had been reached in principle and he was satisfied that no great difficulty would arise in the discussion of details.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE". It repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL
Wanted—An educated and really beautiful bride, virgin or widow for a handsome Hindu youth of about 33 years, with European and American education, income over Rs. 1,000, and belonging to a very respectable family. First wife separated several years ago, satisfaction assured on this point. Kindly correspond giving details with Box No. 13575 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT
Wanted, Few Managers, Clerks on Rs. 60- and 40- for our new offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The General Business Emporium (India) Delhi. (13571)

Wanted:—Matrics, Non-Matrics for sub-offices establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply to Indo Finance and Transportation Corporation Delhi. (13574)

Learn: — Shorthand-Typewriting and Book-keeping for Rupees Twenty-five only. Rapid Course. Join Shri Radhamukund Institute, Central Cinema, Girgaon. (13569)

Wanted—Matriculates and Graduates for clerical and higher appointments in branch offices throughout India. Apply with stamp. The Garcons Syndicate, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi. (13470)

Wanted applications from matriculates for the course of Stationmaster, Asst. Stationmaster and Signaller. Rs. 30- as scholarship and Railway fare Terms. Non-matrics can also apply for the lower posts. Apply with 2 annas stamps to the Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (13550)

Wanted 6 Lawyers, 4 Doctors, 8 Engineers, 10 Graduates and 10 Clerks. Apply Box No. 13571. "Bombay Chronicle."

A Cutter for Men's Dept. is wanted by a Tailoring House in Delhi with at least 5 years' experience. Please apply with references and minimum pay expected. Also a Ladies' Dress Maker is wanted on Contract Basis. Box No. 3193 "Bombay Chronicle."

43. SITUATIONS WANTED
Shorthand typist working Fort Area undertakes neat prompt typing work at his office. Moderate terms. Please write Box No. 13570 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements
Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY fully qualified STAFF NURSES (B.P.N.A.) for Sir Takhtsinhi Hospital; Pay Rs. 50-2-60. Boarding, Lodging, Laundry & Light free. Service pensionable. Rs. 30- Uniform allowance.

Applications should be submitted to the Undersigned before 30th August, stating age, nationality, qualifications, training, experience and education together with recent Photograph.

Service will be on probation for one year.
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
Bhavnagar State,
BHAVNAGAR, (Kathiawar).
Bhavnagar, dated 14-8-40. (3176)

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 18476 of the life of Mr. P. M. GORADIA, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

JYOTENDRA L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 20th August, 1940. (13568)

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th August, 1940, to SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1940, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Manager.

N.B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1940, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 9th September, 1940. Intimation of any change of address should be given to the Bank immediately. (3201)

TO BE LET

At "Dreamland" near Roxy Cinema, New Queen's Road, Commendable Blocks for Residence, Doctor's Consulting Room, and Shop. Apply liftman. (13516)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Calcutta Dental College 114, Lower Circular Road. Matric passed students may now be admitted according to the new rules of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (3197)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

People wishing to learn motor-driving in fortnight. Individual systematic instructions. Experienced teacher. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 13563 "Bombay Chronicle."

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

P. R. Mahant, Senior Handwriting Expert (Trained in Switzerland) Office:—Proctor Road, near Grant Road, Bombay. (13567)

641. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Free—To all Young Girls of all Nationalities, valuable advice to maintain sound health, Charming Personality and look Thirty at

Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY

RATE CIRCULARS

TWO NEW RATE CIRCULARS viz., Special Rate Circular No. 9 and No. 10 of 1940 are being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay or Stations. (3203)

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that we have dispensed with the services of Mr. GANPATRAM DAHYABHAI BHATT, who was a compounder with us. The public is warned not to deal with him on our behalf. We shall not be responsible for any such dealing.

(Sd.) Dr. KESHAVALAL M. SHAH,
M. B. B. S.
Marwadi Vidyalaya,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (3206)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP between G. G. KAMATH and A. GANESH PAI, carrying on business under the name style and firm of G. G. Kamath and Co., at Mansur Building, Princess Street, Bombay, has been DISSOLVED as from the 10th day of August, 1940. The undersigned will not in any way be responsible for any liabilities or obligations incurred by the said G. G. Kamath since the said 10th day of August 1940.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1940.
A. GANESH PAI,
Ex-partner in the firm of
G. G. Kamath & Co. (3202)

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from B.E.'s (Civil) for the post of the LAND ACQUISITION INSPECTOR in this Municipality in the grade of Rs. 75-5-100 plus Rs. 30/- as Motor Cycle allowance. The post is to be filled up for the period, ending 30-6-1941, in the first instance and may become permanently vacant after that period. Those who have experience of valuation of lands and buildings in the City of Ahmedabad need only apply. The old applicants as well as Municipal servants are free to apply. Applications stating age, previous experience, etc., with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August, 1940.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
Dated 19th August, 1940. 3200

WANTED

One ASSISTANT LECTURER IN ENGLISH in the Bombay Educational Department at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Pay Rs. 130-10-200. Age limit:—25. Qualifications:—First Class B.A. and preferably a first class or second class M.A. Full particulars available on application with stamped (Rs. 0-2-0) addressed envelope to the Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Applications to reach the PRINCIPAL not later than 10th September, 1940. 3185

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1940, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum less Income Tax has been made payable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay, on and after the 17th September, 1940, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 31st August, 1940 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

Intimation of any change of address should be given to the undersigned immediately.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 2nd September to MONDAY, the 16th September, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 20th August, 1940. (3204)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 226 of 1939.
HARJIVANDAS MOHANDAS Plaintiff.
versus.

ISMAIL HAJI DARVESH and Others Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 28th February, 1940, the following immovable properties will be sold in 3 lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, 3rd September, 1940, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax Tenure (and known or called Chir Kasab Oart), admeasuring 2,720 square yards or thereabouts (including the area of 109 square yards comprising the Fazandari property) with the dwelling house thereon bearing Municipal G Ward No. 5106(1), 5106(2) and 5109 and Street Nos. 434, 434A and 437, Collector's Old No. 21, New No. 3511, New Survey No. 118, Cadastral Survey No. 919 of Mahim Division, situate near Lady Jamsheji Road in Mahim now known as Cadell Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land and formerly of Sanadi tenure but recently converted into quit and ground rent tenure with dwelling house thereon at Chinnab Butcher Street, Bombay, admeasuring 240 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old Nos. 3073, 3074 and New No. 9698, Old Survey Nos. 1334, 1335 and New Survey No. 4685, Cadastral Survey No. 3566 of Bhuleswar Division, Municipal C Ward No. 7202, Street Nos. 66-68.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure at Chinnab Butcher Street in Bombay, admeasuring 260-12 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 2749 and New No. 9749, New Survey No. 4684, Old Survey No. 1336, Cadastral Survey No. 3567 of Bhuleswar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 7201 Street Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, 58.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DABHOLKER AND JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 80, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1940.
ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Offg. Commissioner. 3090

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and of the Codicil of JAIRAJ VUSSONJEE, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Estate Holder.

(1.) Bai RATANBAI, widow of Jaish Vussanjee, (2.) Seth KESHAVJI MORARJI, (3.) Seth PRAGJEE MATHURADAS and (4.) MANJIVAN MADHAVJI, all of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, four of the Executors and Trustees named in the said Codicil, residing at Napean Sea Road, 22, Ridge Road Malabar Hill, Cavei Street, Kalbadevi Road and Khar Road respectively Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master,
TAHIR ALI,
The 12th day of August, 1940.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys. (3205)

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 26th August, 1940, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
M. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th August, 1940. (3168)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 520 of 1939.

SAFIABAI SHAIKHADAM

.....Plaintiff.

vs.

HAJI NOORMAHOMED

HAJI JANMAHOMED

and another Defendants.

PURSUANT to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated the 5th December, 1939 and Judge's Order, dated 21st June, 1940, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 2nd September, 1940, at 3 P.M. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL THAT piece of Perpetual square yards and bearing Collector's New No. 1133, New Survey No. part of 2098 and Cadastral Survey No. 705 of Mandvi Division with the message tenement or dwelling house thereon and bearing Municipal B Ward No. 272, Old Street Nos. 310-312 and New Street Nos. 15 to 27 and situate at the South side of Bibi-Jan Street and West side of Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1940.
(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Offg. Commissioner. 3193

IF YOU HAVE NEVER WEPT, HERE IS YOUR FIRST CHANCE

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

"WOMAN"

Starring: SURENDRA.

SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB

Director: MEHBOOB

15th WEEK at

PATHE

3-30 6-30 & 10 p. m.

3rd

WEEK!

STAN OLIVER

LAUREL HARDY

IN

SAPS

AT SEA

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR

EXTOLLED by Everybody

PRABHAT'S Popular Photoplay

DNYANESHWAR

Directed by DAMLE & FATEHLAL

14th WEEK at

CENTRAL

MARATHI: 4, 7 P.M.

HINDI: 9-45 P.M.

MUSLIM EDUCATION IN BENGAL

Accelerating Of Pace

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq said that in order to accelerate the pace of Muslim education in Bengal, the following steps had been taken:—There has been increased allotment for grants-in-aid to "madrasahs"; normal provision of building grants of "madrasahs" has been increased; special grants have been paid to Muslim institutions; scholarships and stipends for boys and girls have been increased; the percentage of free studentship to Muslim students has been raised; a college for Muslim girls, named, the Lord Brabourne college, has been started in Calcutta in July, 1939, and a committee has been appointed to report on the improvement of "madrasah" education in Bengal.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS. The Minister added that there were altogether 2,132 scholarship and stipends, 8 of which were open to students of all communities, of these 888 stipends of different values were reserved specially for Muslim students. In addition to the scholarships, and stipends, there was a provision at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction, for Rs. 19,000 to Muslim students and for Rs. 20,640 to Muslim students for the study of science and for Rs. 2,400 to boys of the Nizam family.

Government have also created 194 scholarships and 200 stipends of different values for Muslim students in the current financial year. They have appointed a special committee to investigate the problem of "madrasah" education in Bengal.—A. P.

FLU—Often follows a neglected cold. End colds promptly by rubbing throat, chest, and back at bedtime with this powerful, vaporizing ointment. Loosens congestion—eases breathing—brings quick relief.

VICKS VAPORUB

In response of Bengali Patrons demand

Rajat-Jayanti (In Bengali)

will be shown on Monday the 26th August at 10 a.m. (Morning) at

NOVELTY (Grant Rd.)

Rates:—As. 2, 4, 9, & 14.

THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!

"SOHRAB MODI'S 'BHAROSA' is easily the best Picture of the year and should prove an even bigger hit than 'PUKAR'."

"Times of India"

See "BHAROSA" and Satisfy Yourself

Modern and Magnificent MINERVA'S Social 'PUKAR'

Bharosa

Directed By: SOHRAB MODI

STARS AT THEIR BEST

CHANDRA MOHAN, SARDAR AKHTAR, MAZHAKHAN SHEELA, MAYA

At the

MINERVA

Talkies

Daily—4-15, 7, and 10 p.m.

Distributors—EVER GREEN PICTURES, BOMBAY 4

Plague Epidemic In Presidency

One hundred and fifty-three cases and 58 deaths due to plague were reported in the Province during the week ending August 10 as against 90-56 in the previous week and 140-78 revised figures for that week. These cases were reported from Bijapur district (105 cases and 35 deaths against 99-39 in the previous week and 91-46 revised figures for that week), Dharwar (41-18 against 19-15 and 41-26 revised figures for that week), Belgaum (42 against nil and 52 revised figures for that week), Sholapur (21 against 22), and Kanara (12 against nil and 10 revised figures for that week).

Vigorous measures are being taken for the suppression of the plague epidemic in Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum districts.

E. B. Rly. Offers Rs. 5,000 For Information

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

A reward of Rs. 5,000 to hold good for six months was announced to-day by the General Manager of the Eastern Bengal Railway for supply of information leading to the detection of offenders responsible for the derailment of Eight Down Dacca Mail near Jajampur station on August 5.—A.P.

When a motor mechanic turns a Romeo... It's a startling Romance—

NAVYUG'S Social Success

LAPANDAY (HIDE AND SEEK) 4TH WEEK AT NEW WEST END

Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

REUNITE SIND TO BOMBAY

Hindu Mahasabha Plea, Sequel To Increasing Lawlessness

NEW DELHI, Aug. 18.

Mr. V. G. Deshpande, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha in the course of a statement said:—

"The shocking murders of Khubchand Mukhia and his wife near Hyderabad (Sind) soon after the murder of Mr. Pannani, M.L.A. indicate the seriousness of the situation in Sind. The Bundehall Ministry has failed to establish peace and order in Sind. H. E. the Viceroy H. E. the Governor of Sind and the Hindu population outside Sind cannot afford to be silent spectators to the murders being committed in Sind.

The Hindu Mahasabha is convinced that the only solution for the present tension lies in the re-union of Sind with Bombay and calls upon the Hindus to agitate for getting it done."—United Press.

Nargol-Saronda Parsi Association Of Bombay

A plea for closer co-operation and unity that would tend to greater good of the Parsi residents of Nargol and also of Saronda, a village near Nargol, was made, at the gathering held on Saturday last, at the Kama Baug, Charni Road, Bombay, under the auspices of the Nargol-Saronda Parsi Association of Bombay. This was the first annual meeting held after the Association was founded last year in Bombay, from Parsi residents of Nargol and Saronda living in Bombay, and the report read therein showed commendable activities. Among which may be mentioned the holding of sports and a cricket match and a gathering on the holidays that fell on last Jamshedji Nowroz and Easter festivals. Keen interest was evinced by all residents of Nargol and Saronda, players and non-players alike, in the sports contests, which lasted two days.

Mr. Temurasp H. Sarkari, (physicist), a resident of Nargol who is taking keen interest in the welfare of the Association, in recapitulating the Association's activities exhorted residents of Nargol and Saronda to join it in larger numbers and strive for unity. By these means the Association would be able to do yeomen's service to youths going to Bombay from these two places.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

	New York, Aug 20
Previous closing	92.2
Today's opening	92.5
Difference	+0.3
Today's closing	92.8
Difference	+0.3

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August	Rs. 175.8
Broach April/May	Rs. 192.8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Aug 20
Previous closing	7.53
Today's opening	7.55
Difference	+0.02
Today's closing	7.57
Difference	+0.02

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Aug 20
Previous closing	92.2
Today's opening	92.5
Difference	+0.3
Today's closing	92.8
Difference	+0.3

The New York cotton was somewhat lower following discouraging overseas cables but later prices rallied on improved local support.

The trading in October began at 92.0 a two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on scattered liquidation and hedging but thereafter the demand improved with October recovering to 92.8.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:

October (9.15/10) 92.5/10
December (9.15/10) 92.5/10
March (unquoted) 92.0/5

LONDON COMMODITIES

	London, Aug 20
Cash/Sept (217 3/4)	217 3/4
Lineated Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (216 5/8)	216 5/8
Lineated La Plata Aug/Sept (Unquoted)	Unquoted
Groundnuts Comorandam Aug/Sept (215 5/8)	215 5/8

SEEDS

Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£16 0/8)	£16 5/8
--	---------

JUTE

	London, Aug 20
Dundee September (231 1/2)	231 1/2
Lightning September (229)	229

RUBBER

RUBBER.	
Spot (13d paid and buyers)	13d paid and buyers
Forward October	December (13d buyers)
12 1/2	paid and value

METALS

METALS.

Tin (£262 buyers; £262 1/2 sellers. Quiet and easier) 225 1/2 buyers; 225 1/4 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

Lead Foreign Cash (£25)	£25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.)	123 sh.

JUTE

Weather

RUBBER

	London, Aug 20
Spot (13d paid and buyers)	13d paid and buyers
Forward October December (13d buyers)	12 1/2 paid and value

METALS

fall figures recorded at the various
stations during the 24 hours ending
at 8 a.m. today.

DISCOUNTS

	London, Aug 20
3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent
4 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent
1 year (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent

JUTE

	London, Aug 20
Dundee September (231 1/2) 231 1/2	
Lightning September (229) 229	

RUBBER

	London, Aug 20
Spot (13d paid and buyers)	13d paid and buyers
Forward October December (13d buyers)	12 1/2 paid and value

METALS

Patna	91	81	—	24.4	—3.7
Gorakhpur	93	80	—	22.1	—8.0

DISCOUNTS

Cawnpore	97	81	—	11.0	—7.0
Lucknow	93	—	—	21.3	—2.1
Jhansi	92	72	—	24.5	+0.7

JUTE

Dehra Dun	82	73	0.2	44.4	-11.1
Delhi	90	78	-	15.6	-0.1
Ambala	91	78	-	18.9	+2.6

RUBBER

Bialkot	91	79	-	26.8	+10.4
Lyalpur	95	80	-	2.6	-4.4
Multan	97	84	-	3.1	3.1

METALS

Fort Sandeman	95	74	—	1.1	—3.2
Quetta	87	54	—	0.5	

DISCOUNTS

Nagpur	91	74	2.9	57.1	+27.2
BOMBAY	80	74	3.9	3.1	+20.9

JUTE

Poona	80	71	0.3	11.7	-2.9
Sholapur	87	71	0.6	15.3	+3.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	72	0.3	15.0	-0.1

RUBBER

Calicut	85	73	1.0.93.6	+17.8
Madras	94	82	—	7.5 -1.2
Bhillang	75	61	1.1.39.2	-1.1

METALS

Panchmarhi	81	70	1.2	67.3	+17.6
Kodaikanal	62	52	—	13.8	+0.5

DISCOUNTS

Hyderabad (India)	97	76	—	4.5	—0.5
Karachi	84	76	—	4.6	—0.6
Jaipur	87	78	—	19.0	+3.9

JUTE

Rajkot	87	74	—	14.5	—4.6
Ahmedabad	89	78	—	14.6	—7.3
Bhopal	87	75	0.1	35.5	

RUBBER

Marmagao	81	73	2.5	96.2	
Mussoorie	66	59	0.2	66.8	+13.1
Mahabaleshwa	65	61	5.0	102.1	-11.0

METALS

Belgaum	73	68	0.7	36.1	+4.3
Cherrapunji	75	65	0.2	202.1	-53.3

DISCOUNTS

Doisacmund	60	53	T	19.7	+0.1
Madhpur	83	83	0.1	6.9	-0.9

JUTE

Monsoon Strong In Konkan

RUBBER

The monsoon has been strong in Konkan and active in Orissa, Central Provinces, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad, Malabar and

METALS

North-West Frontier and Rajputana.

DISCOUNTS

uring 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20-8-1940.	
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24	

JUTE

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.	74.4
degrees	

RUBBER

Minimum temperature during 24 hours	74.2
-------------------------------------	------

METALS

	London, Aug 20
Tin (228 buyers; 228 1/2 buyers; 228 3/4 sellers. Steady)	
Electric Copper (228)	228
Lead Foreign Cash (228)	228
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.)	123 sh.

DISCOUNTS

	London, Aug 20
3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent
4 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent
1 year (1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent)	1 1/2 to 1 1/8 per cent

JUTE

	London, Aug 20
Dundee September (231 1/2)	231 1/2
Lightning September (229)	229

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

	T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
Previous closing	4.01 1/2
Today's opening	4.01 1/2
Difference	0
Today's closing	4.01 1/2
Difference	0

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	4.01 1/2
Today's opening	4.01 1/2
Difference	0
Today's closing	4.01 1/2
Difference	0

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	4.01 1/2
Today's opening	4.01 1/2
Difference	0
Today's closing	4.01 1/2
Difference	0

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	4.01 1/2
Today's opening	4.01 1/2
Difference	0
Today's closing	4.01 1/2
Difference	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	New York, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

LONDON SILVER CABLE

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

LONDON SILVER

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

LONDON GOLD

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

LONDON EXCHANGE

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

CROSS RATES

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	4.01 1/2
Today's opening	4.01 1/2
Difference	0
Today's closing	4.01 1/2
Difference	0

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	4.01 1/2
Today's opening	4.01 1/2
Difference	0
Today's closing	4.01 1/2
Difference	0

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	4.01 1/2
Today's opening	4.01 1/2
Difference	0
Today's closing	4.01 1/2
Difference	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

	New York, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

LONDON SILVER CABLE

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

LONDON SILVER

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

LONDON GOLD

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

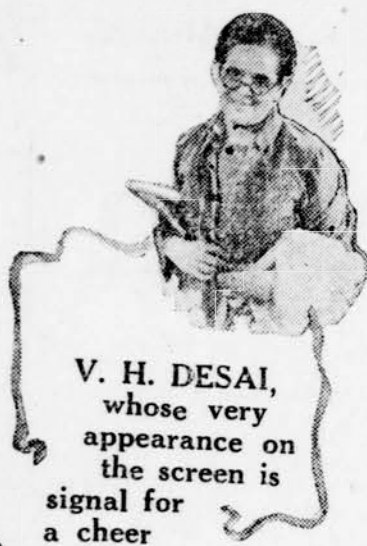
LONDON EXCHANGE

	London, Aug 20
Previous closing	234.80
Today's opening	234.80
Difference	0
Today's closing	234.80
Difference	0

CROSS RATES

THE SOUL OF WIT!

There's Brevity in this schoolmaster's person, not in his talk. But he is a standing challenge to Pessimism and Gloom!



V. H. DESAI, whose very appearance on the screen is signal for a cheer

Bandhan

Starring
LEELA CHITNIS,
ASHOK KUMAR
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Unique Screen Hit
Roxy

A TALE OF DEVOTION AND SACRIFICE

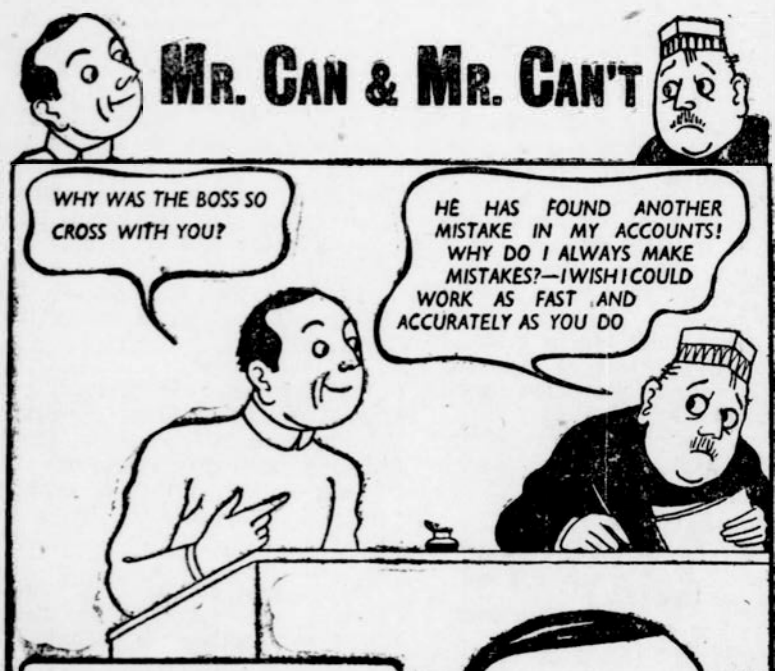
APPEALING TOLD

NARSI BHAGAT

FRANK'S GREAT DEVOTIONAL

Co-Starring
V. PAGNIS,
DURGA KHOTE

Directed By
VIJAY BHATT
COMING SHORTLY
At KRISHNA



THE SECRET OF ACCURATE WORK IS A CLEAR, ACTIVE BRAIN. I TAKE

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

EVERY MORNING AND FEEL CLEAR-HEADED AND ENERGETIC ALL DAY



A sparkling glass of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' on waking ensures a clear, vigorous brain by correcting such minor disorders as headaches, biliousness, indigestion, heartburn and constipation due to indiscretions of diet and living. Your mind becomes vigorous because your body is healthy

To preserve its freshness after opening, Eno's is sold in bottles with airtight stoppers, never in tins—Eno's costs as little as six annas for the small size

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vaid 4, 1996
Jasim: Rajab 16, 1394
Parsi: Aspadana 21, 1392
High tide: 1.30; 13.47
Low tide: 7.20; 19.57
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 2m.
THURSDAY, August 22
Municipal Corporation, 5 p.m. (B.T.)

UNIVERSITY UNION
The Jt. Hon. Secretary, U. S. P. U., writes: A meeting of the University Union will be held on Sunday, the 25th inst. at 11 a.m. at the Master Tutorial School to discuss the desirability of discontinuing the Managing Committee of the University Union.

FIRST-AID CLASS
A class in First Aid will be conducted by Dr. S. W. Patil, in the Maharashtra High School, DeLisle Road, on Wednesday and Mondays from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

DADAR VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY
A study class will be conducted on Shree Ramakrishna Kathamrita (teachings of Shree Ramakrishna) in Marathi today (Wednesday) at the Society premises, Dadar (B. B. and C. 1. Railway).

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES
The office-bearers and the members of the Managing Committee of the Association of Indian Industries, Bombay, will have an interview with Mr. E. S. Krishnamurthy, the newly appointed Indian Trade Commissioner at Tokyo, Japan, today (Wednesday) at 10.30 a.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association.

ISMAIL COLLEGE CONVOCATION
DINNER
Today (Wednesday) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the College Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari will be chief guest

A CHARITY DRAMA
In aid of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, the Navarashtra Satya Mandal will stage a 'Hindi Drama', 'Bhangika Mitya' at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road on Monday, August 26 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

BAI KARBIA HINDU HIGH SCHOOL
The past students of the Baid Kabihi Hindu High School will meet in the school premises at 5 p.m. today (Wednesday) to attend the first general meeting.

JAMBOREE SCOUT HOME
The 5th lecture of the Jamboree Scout Home, Worli, lecture series will be delivered by Mr. Moro Nanaji Patil, Dadar, on 'Religion' today (Wednesday) at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the hall of the Home, Worli (D. D. Chawl No. 33).

FEDERATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ASSOCIATIONS
The adjourned first annual general meeting of the Federation of Social Welfare Associations will be held today (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Serenata of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

SIRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA
The 9th anniversary of the late Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar will be celebrated in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyaaya (Bentham Hall Lane, Girgaum) today (Wednesday) at 5.30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. K. M. Vamankar. A variety programme will be held on the occasion.

DASTURJI F. A. BODE'S LECTURE
Shreechakra festival will be observed at the Petit Facult Atash Kadeh, New Marine Line today (Wednesday). At 5.15 p.m. Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) Dastur Framroz Aze will deliver a sermon on 'Mandiravanti Meditation'.

ATIYA BEGIN'S LECTURE
Academy of Islam India meeting will be held at 4.15 p.m. today (Wednesday) at Reg Mohammad Bagh, Mohamed Ali Road. Atiya Begum will speak on 'Islamic Female Costumes and their Evolution'. Miss Zalekha Cassam will move on the formation of a Zanaas educational and social centre, supported by Miss Rukaiya H. A. Lalljee, Mrs. Engineer and others. Ladies of all Nationalities are most cordially invited.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS
Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, says the Chamber Secretary in a press statement met Mr. E. S. Krishnamurthy, Officer on Special Duty, Department of Commerce, Government of India, at the premises of the Chamber and discussed with him matters relating to Indo-Japanese trade and the possible services the Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan could do to the Indian business community.

METRO
DAILY AT 5.30-6.30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 51045

LAST 2 DAYS!

PAUL MUNI lets loose a blast of dynamite in
BLACK FURY
KAREN MORLEY
WILLIAM HOLDEN - PAUL MUNI

FRIDAY!

ANOTHER STELLAR PERFORMANCE
BY TEMPESTUOUS "SCARLETT O'HARA!"
VIVIAN LEIGH
ROBERT TAYLOR

In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"WATERLOO BRIDGE"

THE SURGING STORY OF A COURAGEOUS LOVE-RISING ABOVE A LIFETIME OF DISAPPOINTMENT AND DESPAIR!

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Invisible Stripes" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Saint Takes Over" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Black Fury" Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Saps At Sea" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"My Favourite Wife" Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Anuradha" Daily at 4.15, 7.15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4.15, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 8.45 p.m.

For Ismail Poor Students' Fund

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT COLLEGE HALL ON SUNDAY
The Ismail College, Andheri, will present "A Variety Entertainment" on Sunday, 25th August, at the College Hall in aid of "The Poor Students' Fund". The programme includes an English play, a Gujarati skit, vocal music by Mr. G. N. Joshi, violin solo by Mr. Chatterji, dances, and 'Oriental Sublimities' by Mr. F. Ling Yoo. The show will begin at 4.45 p.m. The entire proceeds from the sale of tickets, priced at Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1, will go to "The Poor Students' Fund".

Harindranath-Sunita Art Centre

"The Mysore Government has sanctioned a beautiful site for the Harindranath-Sunita Art Centre in Bangalore. It is understood that this institution promises to be unique, combining in itself all the several fine arts. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Sunita Devi are the founders of this centre."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended by Mr. J. B. Irwin, Secretary to the Governor, Lt. Colonel L. C. Palk, Military Secretary and Captain H. St. P. J. Bennett, Captain A. St. J. Shuttlesworth and Captain A. W. Lane, Aides-de-Camp, left Kharkee for Bombay and arrived Bombay the same morning. Sardar and Mrs. Jehangir Yakihi lunched at Ling Yoo. The show will begin at 4.45 p.m. The entire proceeds from the sale of tickets, priced at Rs. 5, 3, 2, and 1, will go to "The Poor Students' Fund".

ROTARIANS' REMINISCENCES
(From A Correspondent)
At the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox gave a light and humorous talk entitled "The Reminiscences of a District Officer". Sir Sultan Chinoy presided. The speaker described his experiences at Mallegon and Dhulia during the plague epidemic and how he had advised the then Governor, Lord Sandhurst, to burn his newly written plague rules of which he was very proud. He also gave some instances of his shooting experiences in various parts of the Presidency. Rotarian Lt. Col. W. C. Spackman thanked the speaker.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS AT BANDRA
(From A Correspondent)
The villagers of Bazar, Waroda and Chhapel Road, Bandra, celebrated their 37th Annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Shrine of Our Lady of Mount Mary on Sunday last. After Mass the members of the Association of the Shrine of Our Lady of Mount Mary, Secretary and Treasurer Mr. J. P. Albuquerque. The annual report was read. Mr. P. Albuquerque was again elected Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1940-41.

LAW COLLEGE STUDENTS' MUSICAL EVENING
From Law College Students' Union:
The Law College Students' Union had a Musical Evening on Sunday last at the Elphinstone College Hall, Miss Rama Nadkar, Miss Vasanti Nadkar, both pupils of Pandit Sunder Prasad of the Maharaja Bhandari School of Indian Dancing, entertained the audience with their graceful dances, to which Mahendra Kumar Chandrakant Desai, Keshav Dhorda, Ramachandra Pal, and Vishnu Prasad Desai also contributed in their various fields.

Mr. Barote Officiates As C. P. M.

Mr. J. M. Barote, Additional Presidency Magistrate, sat today at the Esplanade Police Court to dispose of the cases on the board of the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the day as the latter was engaged in presiding over a Marine Court of Inquiry.

DEATH DUE TO ELECTRIC SHOCK?
While repairing a wire, one Hari Piral Mahar (45), a lineman in the Electrical Department of the Bombay Port Trust received a shock and died instantaneously. Inquest on his body has been adjourned to August 23.

TO-DAY—LAST DAY!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NEW SCREEN THRILLS AS
THE SAINT TAKES OVER
WENDY BARRE
Jonathan Hale - Paul Guilfoyle - Morgan Conway

Also MARCH OF TIME:
"THE MOVIES MARCH ON"

From TO-MORROW
SHIRLEY TEMPLE
IN

THE BLUE BIRD
in TECHNICOLOR
Plans Open Book Early

Bombay War Gifts Fund

A FIGHTER A DAY will keep NAZIS AWAY

Editors Hauled Up Under 'Defence' Rules

U. P. P. C. C. Chief Arrested: Congress Assembly Party Whip Jailed

It is reported that Mr. Sri Krishna Dutta Palival, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee was arrested at Farukhabad for defiance of an order served on him by the City Magistrate under section 144 Cr. P.C. prohibiting him from taking part in processions and delivering speeches at public meetings for a period of two months.—A. P.

U. P. M. L. A. JAILED

JHANSI, Aug. 20.
The City Magistrate sentenced today Mr. R. V. Dhulekar, M.L.A. Chief Whip of the Congress Assembly Party in U.P. under the Defence of India rules to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment, in respect of a speech Mr. Dhulekar delivered.—A. P.

SUMMONS AGAINST CALCUTTA EDITORS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.
Summonses have been issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules against Mr. Satyendranath Majumdar, Editor, and Mr. Suresh Bhattacharji, Printer and Publisher of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika", and Mr. Hemchandra Nag and Mr. Haridas Chatterjee, Editor and Printer and Publisher of the "Hindustan Standard" respectively, for the publication of an article entitled "Opposition to the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee in the papers dated July 28, directing them to appear before the Magistrate to stand their trial on August 31.

EDITORS CONVICTED IN BELGAUM

BELGAUM, Aug. 19.
Mr. B. K. Galgali and Mr. S. A. Savant, editors of "Warta", a Marathi weekly of Belgaum, and Mr. Prabhakar Shankar Parulekar, publisher of that paper, were today convicted under Defence of India Rules by the City Magistrate of Belgaum, who sentenced them to six months' R. I. and Rs. 25 fine or one month's R. I. in default.
Dr. Tendulkar, who is now in jail under Defence of India Rules, is the proprietor of the paper.—A. P.

Jail And Fine For Patwardhan

(From Our Correspondent.)
SATARA, August 20.
Rao Sahab Patwardhan of Ahmednagar was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, two months R. I. in default, under the Defence of India Rules.

Lahore Hockey League Results

LAHORE, Aug. 20.
Two matches were played in the Lahore Hockey League this evening. The results were:
"Varsity" Old Boys beat Moghulpara Club "B" by 3-0.
District Police beat Lancers by two goals to one.—A. P.



ROSALIND RUSSELL, MGM STAR

Have You Tried This PAN-CAKE MAKE-UP?

You'll really be delighted when you try this new and different make-up originated by Max Factor Hollywood

- * It actually seems to create a new complexion!
- * It helps to conceal every tiny skin fault!
- * It stays on for hours without re-powdering!

First introduced in Technicolor pictures, PAN-CAKE is today's new fashion in make-up!



Max Factor
★ HOLLYWOOD
AT ALL LEADING DEALERS

Try it FREE at CAROLINE, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

City Advocate Arrested & Sent To C. P.

Alleged Participation In Bomb Manufacture: 24 More Arrests

Mr. D. R. Joshi a Bombay advocate has been arrested at the instance of the C. P. Police (and sent to C. P. to stand his trial there) in connection with, it is alleged, a series of dacoities committed in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the alleged finding of a quantity of ammunition, including some crude bombs in a house at Varad in the C. P.

The C. P. police, while investigating a series of seven dacoities, it appears, searched a house at Varad and discovered several crude bombs and other ammunition.

Twenty-four persons have been arrested in different places for alleged complicity in the dacoities and the manufacture of bombs.

BOGUS ENROLMENT OF MEMBERS

Secretary's Revelations At B.P.C.C. Meeting

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Tuesday evening at the Congress House, Mr. Nagindas Master presiding.

At the outset Mr. S. K. Puthi, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., drew attention of the members to the action of an enrolment officer in getting 40 bogus members enrolled. The officer in question had been relieved of his charge and the names of the bogus members were struck off from the register.

PUCKLE MEETS PRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.
Mr. Puckle met editors and representatives of newspapers and news-agencies at an afternoon party given in his honour by Mr. N. R. Sarkar, ex-Finance Minister, Bengal at his residence today.

He has also met the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Hque, the Revenue Minister, Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Chief Secretary, Mr. O. M. Martin, and the Director of Public Information, Mr. Alfar Hossain.

Mr. F. H. Puckle, Director-General of Information, Government of India, met the Chairman and members of the Public Relations Sub-Committee of the Calcutta War Committee in the hall of the Indian Chamber of Commerce this morning and discussed with them a number of problems relating to War Publicity generally.—A. P.



A LEO McCAREY Production
Directed by GUY BURNETT
Written for the screen by Belle and Samuel Szwedek

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GEORGE RAFT JANE BRADY WILLIAM HOLDEN
Invisible Stripes
Humphrey BOGART - Flora ROBSON
Directed by LLOYD BACON
A WARNER BROS. First National Picture

War Committees In Dhrol

(From A Correspondent)
In addition to the annual contribution of Rs. 5,000 by His Highness the Thakore Sahib till the termination of war, the War Committee appointed by him has decided to raise Rs. 2,000 for the war gift fund from the subjects. Uptil date Rs. 1,000 have been collected and the balance which is already subscribed is expected to be realised very soon. All State servants drawing Rs. 50 and above are contributing their one day's salary in the month.

Telephone No. 23091
Post Box 222

Telegrams: "Chronicle,"
Registered No. B. 1048.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1940.

PREPARE FOR FREEDOM

Sir Akbar Hydari, who delivered the convocation address of the Bombay University on Tuesday, is well-known as one of the most successful administrators in the country. Gandhiji has paid tribute to him as a philosopher. His address bears the impress of the philosopher-statesman that he is. That is clear from the gist of his address which, in his own words, is as follows: "University education fails of its main purpose if it does not lead us to perceive the unity underlying diversity. This is the Truth which religion proclaims. It is also the Truth which Science has come to accept. The nineteenth century belief in the permanent diversity of elements has been discarded. Matter and Spirit are no longer held to be different and opposed to each other. The belief in the Supreme Unity behind the phenomenal world is a very ancient axiom of Indian thought. From it sprang the principle of respect for all religions as so many different avenues to salvation. Our country has been the meeting-place of all the great religions and the great cultures of the world. If, as I profoundly believe, the world order of universal peace and harmony can come only out of an enlightened religious outlook, our country, by the assembling in it from immemorial times of all the great religions, is the one place where such an outlook is most likely to be developed. And it must develop first in the minds and souls of men who have received the highest education. Educated men all over the country will do a service to themselves and the country if they imbibe the spirit of these inspiring lines and live up to it."

The Generous Way

The same principle of fundamental unity underlying diversity is emphasized by Sir Akbar in his survey of our national problems. It is by the fostering of that unity alone, he says, by realising "the essential kinship which community of soil gives to all Indians", that India can achieve her political salvation. That brings him to the thorniest question in Indian politics, the question of minorities. He does not discuss it at length but observes generally that "the wise way in the treatment of minorities has always been the generous way." And he illustrates this truth by pointing out that "wherever minorities have been treated generously the minority

question has not arisen" but that "wherever, as in some of the countries of Central Europe, the minority question has been handled unsympathetically, it has in the end ruined those countries." Finally, he thus warns all concerned: "If the dictates of self-respect or considerations of the spectacle we are to-day providing to others are in themselves insufficient to induce an enduring settlement which may spell security to each, howsoever small its number, the recent example of a great people perishing through division and unpreparedness may well cause us to reflect." We feel confident that despite disturbing factors operating from interested quarters those who are earnestly engaged in the solution of the minority problem will never be found wanting in generosity towards any minority, however small or weak.

Constructive Programme

Not the least inspiring part of the address is the exhortation to the educated young men not to neglect, in their zeal for political freedom, the claims of other essential "objectives of India's regeneration", such as social freedom, industrial freedom, "freedom of every sort which would go to make the richness of Indian life which we see to-day." The importance of many-sided social reform as a preparation for political reform has been duly recognised by the Congress ever since the advent of Gandhiji in its politics in 1920, even as it was recognised by the leaders of Sir Akbar's time, gratefully mentioned by him. In the latest issue of *Harijan* Gandhiji mentions a number of non-political activities which, in Sir Akbar's words, emphasize "the necessity of preparing, not only of fighting, for freedom." Indeed, Gandhiji has learnt from experience to value all these constructive activities as an essential preparation for the fight itself, the non-violent fight, which alone he would lead. If such a fight is forced upon the country, it may be the privilege of comparatively few university students to participate in it. But all can help in one or more of the activities mentioned by Gandhiji including several literary ones such as the spread of adult literacy and of Hindustani as a national language. Sir Akbar has done a service by impressing upon students the necessity of preparing, not only of fighting, for freedom.

Loss Of Somaliland

Even though the messages during the last few weeks had prepared us for the writing off of British Somaliland, the actual event does appear as a "distressing set back", as the London "Times" puts it. While there is no denying the loss of prestige to Britain, particularly in Africa, involved in the decision to evacuate Somaliland, a cool appraisal of the strategic situation will convince any fair-minded critic that the course adopted by Britain was the best under the circumstances. It can in fact be

compared to the evacuation of British troops from Chinese hinterland. The fact is that owing to the fall of France the British forces in Africa have to guard a number of fronts, the least important of which was Somaliland. The troops evacuated from that theatre can be better employed elsewhere; and as far as Italy is concerned her victory will be found to be purely pyrrhic. It is to be hoped, of course, that the present loss of prestige will be made up—and quickly—in other sectors in Middle East.

Rumania's Plight

Rumania has presented her counter-proposals to Hungary. And, as the Bucharest report says, they mean "in effect that Rumania offers about one-fifth of Hungary's territorial demands and transfer of 500,000 people instead of 3,700,000 who would have been exchanged under the Hungarian demand." Hungary considers this offer entirely unsatisfactory. The position has de-

veloped according to expectations. The matter will now go to the Axis Powers who, it may be expected, will announce an award which will be a compromise between Hungary's demand and Rumania's offer, but more in favour of Hungary. What will be interesting to watch are the results of the demands of the German minority on Rumania and internal developments in that country.

Instinct Of Self-Preservation

By JAL R. VIMADALAL

After a shipwreck, two men hang on to a floating plank which is not large enough to support both. So to save himself one of them pushes off the other who as a result is drowned. Is the former liable for murder? It is one of the general exceptions to penal liability, both in India and England, that a person is excused in such cases if he can show that the act sought to be punished was done without any criminal intention to cause harm and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding other greater harm to the person or the property either of himself or of another. Even though the accused person knew that his act was likely to cause harm, it would, for instance, be wanton cruelty to hang a man for causing the death of others by jumping off from a sinking ship into an already overloaded lifeboat below, or, for instance, to punish a man who in a great fire pulls down adjoining houses to prevent the conflagration from spreading. It is, indeed, difficult to judge of this sort of necessity and to measure the comparative values of the lives to be saved or sacrificed. Our Indian law, therefore, provides that it is a question of fact in each particular case whether the harm to be prevented was of such a nature and so imminent as to justify the risk of doing the act with the

knowledge that it was likely to cause harm.

★

There is an interesting English case on the point. On 5th July 1884, Dudley, Stevens and Brooks, seamen, and one Parker, a boy 17 years of age, were cast away in an open boat in a storm on the high seas, drifting on the ocean 1,600 miles away from the Cape of Good Hope with no sail in sight nor any chance of help. They had with them two 1 lb. tins of turnips which lasted them for three days. For the next nine days they subsisted on a small turtle which they managed to catch from the waters and they had no fresh water except rain-water gathered in their oilskin capes. So they drifted for 18 days, when they had been 7 days without food and 5 without water. Dudley with the assent of Stevens killed the boy with a knife and fed on his flesh for 4 days. Ultimately, they received timely relief and were saved—only to be tried for the murder of the boy. The doctrine of self-preservation was urged as a defence but it was rejected by the Court which held that Dudley and Stevens were guilty of murder. Sentence of death was passed upon them. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge observing that there was no proof of such necessity as

would justify the killing of the boy Richard Parker.

★

Utter starvation is very often urged as an excuse for the commission of theft, but such a case would not fall within the immunity granted by the doctrine of self-preservation for it has been rightly said, "though the fear of punishment is not likely to keep any man from theft when he is actually starving, it is very likely to keep him from being in a starving state." The punishment of such thefts would be a powerful deterrent to idleness and profligacy and a salutary encouragement of honest labour.

★

There is another aspect of this doctrine which deals with the commission of a crime under compulsion or duress, not arising from the natural course of events, but practised by other persons. Suppose a gang of dacoits were to hold up a pistol in front of a smith and force him to break open a lock to facilitate their dacoity. It would revolt against our sense of natural justice if the smith were punished too. Section 94 of our Penal Code provides for this aspect of the plea of necessity and exempts the accused from all offences, except those punishable with death, if he

can prove that he did the act under reasonable fear of instant death. In England, a married woman who commits a crime is presumed to have acted under coercion from her husband if he was present at the scene of offence, and such coercion excuses the act, but there is no such provision in Indian law in favour of the wife.

If all men were virtuous and self-sacrificing the question of self-preservation would not arise at all. An eminently virtuous man, indeed, would prefer death to crime. But it is not to our virtue that the penal law addresses itself; nor would the world stand in need of penal laws if men were virtuous. But Law must face realities and not be idealistic. Nature has endowed the littles in self-preservation. Try to kill it and it will run away though it is not seen. The most miserable man will prefer to live to being killed. It is well-known that 90 per cent of murderers sentenced to death strive their best to have their sentence commuted to one of transportation for life, though life in the Andamans is none too attractive nor even worth living. Law does well, therefore, to lend such recognition as it can to this natural instinct of all creation to save itself.

Taxation By Local Authorities

By RAM L. GOGTAY, (Secretary, Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, Bombay).

An important conclusion of the Bombay Local Self-Government Committee, whose report is now under the consideration of Government, is that the terminal tax and octroi duties, producing as they do over a fourth of the total revenues of local bodies, are indispensable sources of local revenue. However that may be, the inference that the Local Authorities must continue to levy octroi duties is at variance with the provisions of the India Act, 1935, and, therefore, it would be profitable to examine if the inference can be justified.

At the outset it has to be mentioned that the terminal tax and the octroi duty are in effect one and the same tax. The only difference between them is that an octroi is charged at the point of entry, but since the point of entry may not be the point of termination, the duty paid is refunded if the goods taxed are re-exported. The terminal tax, charged as it is at the point of termination which in fact is inseparable from entry, is not refundable and therefore carries an incidence that is lower than that of an octroi duty. In the sum total both produce some sort of an adverse effect on commerce and have been opposed as such by all commercial bodies. Responsible spokesmen of local authorities have, however, many a time observed that the non-refundable terminal tax would be the one they would prefer to levy as a more convenient and definite form of taxation than the refundable and therefore indefinite octroi duties. It would be well to remember that these circumstances have been at the back of the requisite provisions of the India Act, 1935, an appreciation of which is most necessary in determining the constitutional aspect of these two taxes of distinction without difference.

The question of the terminal tax as a local levy has been disposed of by Section 137 of the India Act which lays down that it shall be imposed by the Federal Government. But until that is done local bodies who were levying it on the 1st January 1935 are authorized, under Section 143 (2), to continue to levy it for their own benefit. However, since out of the 129 local bodies of the Bombay Province the provision benefits only about 40, it would seem that the Local Self-Government Committee have purposefully construed the injunction of Section 137 to mean that local bodies would be at liberty to levy octroi duties for the simple reason that in the Act there is no categorical injunction against the levy thereof. But the Committee seem to have forgotten the fact, favourable to local

bodies, that because of the acceptance of the principles described in the last para the very section placing an embargo on the levy of the terminal tax by local bodies lays down that the proceeds of the terminal tax, when collected by the Federal Government, shall be assigned in their entirety to the Provinces, with the exception of a surcharge intended for the exclusive benefit of the Federation. The assignment to the Provinces cannot but mean that the Provinces, in recognition of the fact that the terminal tax and octroi duties—long accepted as sources of local revenue—cannot be levied directly by local bodies, would reassign those proceeds to local bodies according to the legitimate claims of each.

The power to levy the tax has been left with the Federal Legislature precisely because the terminal tax has been opposed as a hindrance to the development of industries and trades, it being understood that the Federal Legislature, responsible for the protection and development of industries and trades, may take all the effects of the tax into consideration before levy—a consideration (Continued on page 8 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

U. S. A.-Japanese Deadlock

A few days ago it was announced from Shanghai that a compromise had been arrived at whereby America and Japan would patrol the British Sector. A later message from Tokyo suggested that Japan was not agreeable to the compromise. It is now reported that the plan has been postponed and that, pending negotiations, a volunteer force would relieve the British forces in the Bund and the central district of the International Settlement. The position is intriguing not only because of the present deadlock but also because of an earlier declaration by the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet to the effect that, "whatever be the outcome of the negotiations, the United States Marine Guard would take over the duty of policing the Bund. Who will yield, America or Japan?"

An Unwarranted Order

The Bihar Government have ordered that all references, in the "Searchlight," in news or comments, to the conduct of British soldiers in Bihar shall, before publication, be submitted for scrutiny to the Special Press Adviser, Patna, for a period of three months. It is superfluous to say that this action is taken under the ubiquitous Defence of India Rules. It seems to be a sequel to

the paper's attitude towards the alleged conduct of certain individual British soldiers at Dinapur a few days ago. Considering the feeling roused in the town in this connection, the paper's news and comments on this topic are commendably restrained. In any case it is impossible to believe that criticism of individual acts of individual British soldiers can be prejudicial to the safety of the country. We fear that the local Government have blundered in seeking to impose this gagging order on the paper and trust it will be revoked at once.

Sales Depot For Cottage Industries

The Bombay Government's Sales Depot for Cottage and Small Scale Industries in the Western India House, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay, deserves to be generously patronised by all those who appreciate the value of such small industries. The peculiarity of this Depot is that it keeps for sale only such articles as possess artistic finish. In this way the Depot will encourage artistic production at remunerative prices even in humble cottages. It also hopes to bring the wholesale dealer in the city in contact with the producer. We earnestly hope the Depot will be a complete success and encourage the authorities to start more such in other cities in the province.

Our Readers' Views

Tagore & Oxford

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The authorities of the Oxford University are to be heartily congratulated for the conferment of the honorary degree of "Doctor of Literature" upon Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. An Eastern poet is honoured by the Western University. It is needless to note that such high honour is duly and deservedly done to a man who is a poet of international repute, a religious philosopher of elevated sentiment, a great Indian, a devoted servant of humanity and above all a teacher who exemplifies in himself a life of simplicity and irreproachable purity and who is loved by all mankind. He is, I believe, a representative model of some future noble race of mankind who has been described by Poet Tennyson as follows:—

"Of those that eye to eye shall look
On knowledge; under whose command
Is Earth and Earth's; and in their hand
Is nature like an open book."

By his literary pursuits Dr. Tagore has endeavoured to inspire in the various races and nations a faithful belief in the unity of mankind and above all for the protection and promotion of all that is deeply human, eternally true and imperishably beautiful.

Undoubtedly in such times of turmoil and nervousness when countries and continents are being swept away, by fierce floods of tears and blood, the honour done to Dr. Tagore will surely inspire, above all in the British Empire, a sense of common interest which may be summed up in liberty of conscience and mind which is a condition precedent to one's self-expression and for which the British Empire is fighting with might and main.—
Yours, etc.,
ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.

Economy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—I came across a picture in the "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition) of the 11th instant showing how the used-up tickets of buses and trams are repugned in

England. I think the idea requires to be taken up in India where a large volume of used-up tickets of railways, buses, trams and so on are daily destroyed or thrown away. They will besides giving a small income to the respective concerns, will give the pulp to the paper makers at a cheap rate.—Yours, etc.,
G. J. JOSHI.

Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy (Muslim) Educational Trust

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—During the last fortnight several attacks against the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy (Muslim) Educational Trust and its Trustees have been made through the medium of the Urdu papers and also by posters. The Trustees presently do not wish to reply to the allegations made as certain matters are before the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. As soon as the results of the enquiry by the Hon. the Advocate-General are known the trustees would be pleased to place

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.
The Washington correspondent of "The New York Times" says that some diplomats foresee the possibility of American destroyers patrolling Canadian waters as a result of President Roosevelt's week-end meeting with Mr. MacKenzie King, Canadian Premier. It is pointed out that if vessels are so used British destroyers or other naval vessels could be released in proportion for Home waters. This would be equivalent to sending to Britain destroyers while avoiding legal obstacles.—Reuter.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 20.
The Viceroy and party arrived in Delhi this morning.—A.P.I.
After a very enjoyable tour, inspecting famous works of art like the caves at Ellora, Frescos at Ajanta and the Qaid-e-Azam, Dr. Ambedkar, Sir Chimanlal, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi at Bombay.

By the way, before these lines appear, the best will have happened.
We mean, Mr. M. S. Aney was to see the Viceroy yesterday evening.

According to Sir A. P. Patro "Dominion Status for India includes every power that an independent state possesses and many other advantages which the independence of the type demanded could not bring".

For instance, accept and use of the honour of a knighthood.

A public meeting at Madras refused to listen to Mr. Satyamurti's plea for a National Government as demanded by the Congress.

The Junior League hastens to urge, however, that the objection of the bored audience was not to the National Government demand.

"One might as well try to convert Hitler by non-violent methods as to mollify a man-eating tiger by calling it a 'good doggie'".

—Anglo-India.
Incidentally, isn't this what Britain's greatest statesman, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, did with Anglo-India's enthusiastic support?

Berlin has notified London through the Swiss Government, details about the uniform and distinguishing marks of German parachute troops and has also demanded proper treatment for them.

Now is that an intimation of Germany's programme considerably given in advance to Britain or an ersatz food for internal consumption?

The United States, Marine Guard, announces the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, will police the Bund, whatever the outcome of negotiations regarding the British Sector in Shanghai.

That is to say, the rest of the Sector will be handed over to the Japanese?

Mr. Icks, one of the leaders of the Democratic Party, describes Mr. Wendell Willkie as "a simple barefoot Wall Street lawyer."

Over in U. S. A. they do conduct their electioneering in quite a lively manner.

"It's a boy, sir," said the nurse, entering the professor's study. "Well, why bother me about it?" replied the professor. "Isn't my wife at home?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Every man should be a critic of his own actions.

Being beautiful is an accomplishment that is difficult to accomplish.

The uncommonly smart boy is lucky to have common sense in after years.

It isn't so much what others say about you as the way they say it that hurts.

Money is one of the best things out; and it is still better in your pocket.

Every man wants to climb about three times higher than he can ever hope to get.

The whole facts before the public.—Yours, etc.,

FAZIL MOORAJI,
KAKIRMAHOMED C. L.

SAJUN,
G. S. DHARAMSEY, Trustees.

Britain Remains An Invincible Force

Churchill Pours Scorn On Nazi Bluster

Offers Hitler To Fight As Long As He Wants

(Continued from page 1)

ly. We have seen great countries with powerful armies dashed out of coherent existence in a few weeks. We have seen the French Republic and the renowned French Army beaten into complete and total submission with less than the casualties which they suffered in any one of half a dozen of the battles in 1914-18. The entire body—it might almost seem at the time, the soul—of France succumbed to physical effects, incomparably less terrible than those which were sustained with fortitude and undaunted will-power twenty-five years ago. Although up to the present, the loss of life has been mercifully diminished, decisions reached in the course of this struggle are even more profound upon the fate of nations than anything which ever happened since the barbaric times. Moves are made upon scientific and strategic boards, advantages are gained by mechanical means, as a result of which scores of millions of men become incapable of further resistance and the fearful game of chess proceeds from check to mate by which the unhappy players seem to be bound.

There is another and far more obvious difference from 1914. The whole of the warring nations are engaged, not only soldiers but the entire population of men, women and children. The fronts are everywhere.

The trenches are dug in towns and cities. Every village is fortified and every road is barred. The front line runs through factories, workmen are soldiers with different weapons but the same courage.

NEW KING OF WAR.

These are great and distinctive changes from what many of us saw in the struggle of a quarter of a century ago. There seems to be every reason to believe that this new king of war is well suited to the genius and resources of the British nation and the British Empire (cheers) and that once we get properly equipped and properly started, (cheers) a war of this kind will be more favourable. (Message mutilated here.)

If it is a case of whole nations fighting and suffering together, that ought to suit us, because we are the most united of all nations (cheers).

IMMENSE BRITISH RESOURCES

If all these qualities are turned as they are being turned to arts of war, we may be able to show the enemy quite a lot of things they have not thought of yet (cheers). Since the Germans drove the Jews out and lowered their technical standards, our science is definitely ahead of theirs. Our geographical position, the command of the sea, and the friendship of the United States (cheers) enable us to draw resources from the whole world and to manufacture weapons of war of every kind, but especially of superlative kind, on a scale hitherto practised only by Nazi Germany.

Mr. Churchill continued: "Hitler is now sprawled over Europe. Our offensive springs are being slowly compressed, and we must resolutely and methodically prepare ourselves for campaigns in 1941 and 1942. Two or three years, are not a long time even in our short precarious lives. They are nothing in the history of a nation, and when we are doing the finest thing in the world and have the honour to be the sole champions of freedom of all Europe (cheers), we must not grudge three years or weary as we toil and struggle through them. It does not follow that our energies in future years will be exclusively confined to defending ourselves and our possessions. Many opportunities may lie open to amphibious powers, and we must be ready to take advantage of them."

ROAD TO VICTORY

One of the ways to bring this war to a speedy end is to convince the enemy not by words but by deeds that we have both the will and the means, not only to go on indefinitely, but to strike heavy and unexpected blows. The road to victory may not be so long as we expect, but we have not the right to count upon this. Be it long or short, rough or smooth, we mean to reach our journey's end

(cheers). It is our intention to maintain and enforce a strict blockade not only of Germany, but Italy, France and all other countries that have fallen into German power.

"I read in papers that Hitler has also proclaimed strict blockade of the British Isles. No one can complain of that. I remember Kaiser doing it in the last war (laughter)."

NO FOOD TO NOURISH NAZIS

What, indeed, would be a matter of general complaint would be if we were to prolong the agony to all Europe by allowing food to go in to nourish Nazis and aid their war effort or to allow food to go into subjugated peoples which would certainly be pillaged off them by their Nazi conquerors. There have been many proposals founded on the highest that food should be allowed to pass the blockade for relief of these populations. I regret that we must refuse these requests (cheers). The Nazis declare that they have created a new and unified economy in Europe. They have repeatedly stated that they possessed ample reserves of food and they can feed their captive peoples.

In a German broadcast on June 27, it was said that while Mr. Hoover's plan for relieving France, Belgium and Holland deserved commendation, the German people had already taken necessary steps.

AMPLE FOOD SUPPLIES IN CONQUERED COUNTRIES

"We know in Norway when German troops went in, there were food supplies to last for a year. We know that Poland, though not a rich country, produces sufficient food for her people. Moreover, other countries which Hitler invaded all held considerable stocks when Germans entered, and are themselves very substantial food producers. If all this food is not available now, it can only be because it has been removed to feed the people of Germany and give them increased ration for a change (laughter) during the last few months. At this season of the year, and for some months to come, there is the least chance of scarcity as the harvest has just been gathered in. The only agencies which can create famine in any part of Europe now during the coming winter will be German exactions or German failure to distribute the supplies they command."

FOOD ON ONE CONDITION.

"There is another aspect. Many of the most valuable foods are essential to the manufacture of vital war materials. Fats are used to make explosives, and potatoes to make alcohol for motor spirit. Plastic materials now so largely used in the construction of aircraft are made from milk. If the Germans used these commodities to help them to bomb our women and children rather than feed the population who produced them, we may be sure that any imported food would go the same way, directly or indirectly or be employed to relieve the enemy of the responsibilities he has so wantonly assumed."

Let Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full, and let the peoples of Europe who groan beneath his yoke aid in every way the coming day when that yoke will be broken. Meanwhile, we can quite well arrange in abundance for speedy entry of food into any part of an enslaved area when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom (cheers).

We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world, so that these will always be held out before the eyes of the peoples of Europe including—I say it deliberately—German and Austrian peoples the certain knowledge that the settling of the Nazi power will bring to them all immediate food, freedom and peace (cheers).

PROBLEM FOR NATIONAL GOVT

Mr. Churchill went on: "Rather more than a quarter of a year has passed since the New Government came into power in this country. What a cataclysm of disaster has poured out upon us since then! The trustful Dutch

were overwhelmed, their beloved and respected Sovereign driven into exile, the peaceful city of Rotterdam made the scene of a massacre as brutal as anything in the thirty years' war. Belgium was invaded and beaten down, our own fine Expeditionary Force, which King Leopold called to his rescue, cut off and almost captured, escaping as it seemed only by a miracle and with losses of all its equipment. Our Ally, France, is out. Italy is against us. All France is in the power of the enemy, all its arsenals and vast masses of military material have been converted or are convertible to the enemy's use. A Puppet Government has been set up at Vichy which may at any moment default to become our foe. The whole western seaboard of Europe from North Cape to the Spanish frontier is in German hands. All ports and all airfields upon this immense front are employed against us in invasion.

NAZI AIR POWER.

Moreover, German air power, numerically so far outstripping ours, has been brought so close to our Island that what we used to dread has come to pass and hostile bombers not only reach our shores in a few minutes and from many directions, but can be escorted by their fighters. If we had been confronted at the beginning of May with such a prospect, it would have seemed incredible that at the end of a period of horror and disaster or at this point in the period of disaster, we should stand erect, sure of ourselves, (cheers) masters of our fate and with conviction of final victory burning unquenched in our hearts (loud cheers). Few could have believed that we could survive, none would have believed that we should to-day not only feel stronger, but should actually be stronger than we had ever been before (cheers).

Let us see what has happened on the other side of the scales. The British nation and the British Empire, finding themselves alone, have stood undismayed against disaster. No one has flinched or wavered, nay, those who formerly thought of peace, now only think of war (cheers). Our people are united and resolved as they never have been before. Death and ruin become small things compared to the shame of defeat or failure in duty.

We cannot tell what lies ahead. It may be that ever greater ordeals lie before us. We will face whatever is coming to us. We are sure of ourselves and our cause, and here is the supreme fact which has emerged in these months of trial. Meanwhile, we not only fortified our hearts but our Island. We have rearmend and rebuilt our armies to a degree which would have been deemed impossible a few months ago. We have ferried across the Atlantic, thanks to our own resources, an immense mass of munitions of all kinds, cannon, rifles, machine-guns, cartridges and shells, all safely landed without the loss of a gun or a round (cheers).

The output of our own factories working as they have never worked before, has poured forth. The whole of the British army is at home. More than two million determined men have rifles and bayonets in their hands to-night and three-quarters of them are in regular military formations. We never had armies like this in our Island in time of war.

ADVANTAGE TO-DAY

"The whole Island bristles against invaders from the sea or from the air. As I explained to the House in the middle of June, the stronger our army, at home, the larger must the invading expedition be, and the larger the invading expedition, the less difficult will be the task of the navy in defeating its assembly, intercepting it and destroying it in passage. The greater will be the difficulty of feeding and supplying of invaders, if ever they landed, in the teeth of continuous naval and air attack of their communications. As in Nelson's day, the first line of defence is the enemy's ports. Air reconnaissance and photography have brought to old principles a new potent aid. Our navy is far stronger than at the beginning of the war (cheers) and the great flow of naval construction set on foot at the outbreak of the war is beginning to come in.

We hope our friends across the ocean will send us timely reinforcements to bridge the gap between the peace flotillas of 1939 and the war flotillas of 1941. The seas and oceans are open. The U-Boats are contained and the magnetic mine is up to the present masters of the sea. BRITAIN STANDS INVINCIBLE. Merchant tonnage under the British Flag after a year of un-

limited U-Boat war and after eight months of intensive mining attack is larger than when we began (cheers). We have in addition under our control at least four million tons of shipping from captive countries which have taken refuge here or in harbours of the Empire. Our stocks of food of all kinds are far more abundant than in the days of peace and there is a large growing programme of food production on foot. I do not say this to boast. The dangers that face us are still enormous, but so are our advantages and resources. I shall recount them. The people have a right to know that there are solid grounds for confidence.

We feel and we have good reason to feel ourselves capable, as I said in a very dark hour two months ago, of continuing the war, if necessary alone, if necessary for years. Now I say it is also because of the fact that Britain stands invincible and Nazism is still being resisted and it will kindle again a spark of hope in the breasts of hundreds of millions of downtrodden or despairing men and women throughout Europe and far beyond its bounds and from these sparks, there will presently come a cleansing devouring flame.

AIR BATTLES

The great air battle which has been in progress over this Island for the last few weeks has recently attained high intensity. It is too soon to attempt to assign limits either to its scale or to its duration. We must certainly expect that greater efforts will be made by the enemy than any he has so far put forth. Hostile airfields are still being developed in France and the Low Countries and movement of squadrons and material for attacking us are still proceeding. It is quite plain that Hitler could not admit defeat in his air attack on Britain without sustaining a most serious injury. If after all these boasts, blood-curling threats and lurid accounts trumpeted round the world of the frightful damage he has inflicted, of vast numbers of our airforce he has been driven down, it says with so little loss to himself, after the tales of panic-stricken British crouched in their holes, cursing the plutocratic Government which has led them to such a plight (laughter)—if his whole onslaught were forced tamely to peter out, the Fuehrer's reputation for veracity of statement would be seriously impugned. (loud laughter).

BRITISH PILOTS ON TOP

"We may be sure, therefore, that he will continue as long as he has the strength to do so, and as long as any pre-occupations he may have in respect of Russian airforce will allow him to do so. On the other hand, the conditions and course of fight have so far been favourable to us. I told the House two months ago that whereas in France, our fighter aircraft were wont to inflict loss of two or three to one upon the Germans, and in the fighting at Dunkirk which was a kind of no-man's land, about three to four to one, we expected that in the attack on this Island, we would achieve a larger ratio. That has certainly come true (cheers). It must also be remembered that all enemy machines and pilots which were shot down over our Island or the seas which surround it are either destroyed or captured, whereas a considerable proportion of our machines and also our pilots are saved, and are soon ready again to come into action.

TRIBUTE TO BEAVERBROOK

The vast and admirable system of salvage directed by the Ministry of Aircraft Production ensures the speediest return to the fighting line of damaged machines and also most provident and speedy use of all spare parts and material. At the same time, the splendid, nay, astounding increase of output and repair of British aircraft and engines which Lord Beaverbrook has achieved by his genius for organisation and drive which looks like magic (cheers) has been given. (cheers) has given us overwhelming reserves of every type of aircraft and ever mounting stream of production both in quantity and quality."

R. A. F. WORKS HAVOC.

The enemy is, of course, far more numerous than we are, but our new production already, I am advised, exceeds his largely, and American production is only just beginning to flow in. It is a fact I see from my daily returns that our bomber and fighter strengths now, after all this fighting, are larger than they have ever been (cheers).

We hope and believe that we shall be able to continue the air struggle indefinitely as long as the enemy pleases and the longer it continues, the more rapid will be our approach first towards parity and then to-

wards superiority in the air on which, in a large measure, the decision of the war depends."

Mr. Churchill paid a tribute to the R. A. F. fighter pilots, but asked his audience not to forget the work of the bomber squadrons night after night and month after month, and added: "We are able to verify the results of the bombing of military targets in Germany not only by reports which reach us through many sources, but also by photography. I have no hesitation in saying that this process of bombing military industries and communications in Germany, and airbases and storage depots from which we are attacked, which process will continue upon ever-increasing scale until the end of the war or may, in another year, attain dimensions hitherto undreamt of affords one of the most certain, if not the shortest of all, roads to victory."

Even if the Nazi legions stood triumphant on the Black Sea or indeed upon the Caspian, even if Hitler was at the gates of India, it would profit him nothing, if at the same time, the entire economic and scientific apparatus of German war-power lay shattered and pulverised at home. The fact that an invasion of this Island upon any scale has become a far more difficult operation with every week that passed since we saved our army in Dunkirk and our very great preponderance of seapower enables us to turn our eyes and turn our strength increasingly towards the Mediterranean and against the other enemy (cheers) who has without the slightest provocation, coldly and deliberately, for greed of gain, stabbed France in the back at the moment of her agony is now marching against us in Africa.

FALL OF FRANCE

The defection of France has, of course, been deeply damaging to our position in what is called somewhat oddly 'the Middle East'. In the defence of Somaliland, for instance, we counted upon strong French forces attacking the Italians from Djibouti. We counted also upon the use of the French naval and air bases in the Mediterranean, and particularly upon the North African shore. We counted upon the French fleet. Even though Metropolitan France is temporarily over-run, there is no reason why the French Navy and substantial parts of the French Army and the French Empire overseas should not have continued the struggle on our side. Shielded by overwhelming seapower, possessed of our invaluable strategic bases and ample supplies, France might have remained one of the greatest combatants in the struggle. By so doing, France would have preserved continuity of her life and the French Empire might have advanced with the British Empire to the rescue of the independence and integrity of the French Motherland. In our own case, if we had been put in the terrible position of France—a contingency now happily impossible,—although, in course, it would have been the duty of all war leaders to fight on to the end, it would also have been their duty, as I indicated in my speech on June 4, to provide as much as possible for the naval security of Canada and our Dominions and make sure that they had the means to carry on the struggle from beyond the oceans. Most of the other countries which have been over-run by Germany for the time being have persevered valiantly and faithfully. The Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, the Dutch and the Belgians are still in the field sword in hand. They are recognised by Britain and the United States as the sole representative authorities and lawful Governments of their respective States.

"THE MEN OF VICHY"

"That 'France alone lies prostrate at this moment is a crime, not of a great and noble nation, but of what are called 'The Men of Vichy'. We have profound sympathy with the French people (cheers). Our comradeship with France is not dead. In General de Gaulle and his gallant band, that comradeship takes an effective form. These free Frenchmen have been condemned to death by Vichy, but the day will come as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow when their names will be held in honour and graven in stone in the streets of the villages of France, and restored in a liberated Europe to its full freedom and ancient fame (cheers). But this conviction which I feel of the future cannot affect the immediate problems which confront us in the Mediterranean and Africa."

After touching on the withdrawal from Somaliland of the British troops for action elsewhere, Mr. Churchill continued: "Far larger operations, no doubt, impend in the Middle Eastern Theatre and I shall certainly not attempt to prophesy their probable course. We have large armies there and many means of reinforcing them. We have complete sea command of the Eastern Mediterranean. We intend to do our best to give a full account of ourselves and to discharge faithfully and resolutely by all our obligations and duties in all quarters of the world. More than that, I do not think the House will wish me to say at the present time."

WAR AIMS AND POST-WAR PEACE

After referring to the demand for a fuller statement of Britain's war aims and the kind of post-war peace they wished to make and pointing out that he did not think it wise while the battle raged and the war was still perhaps only on its earlier stages, to embark upon elaborate speculations on this matter, the Prime Minister went on: "There is, however, one direction in which we can see a little more clearly ahead."

"We have to think not only for ourselves but for the lasting security of the cause and principles for which we are fighting and the long future of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Some months ago we came to the conclusion that the interests of the United States and the British Empire both required that the United States should have facilities for naval and air defence of the Western Hemisphere against an attack of a Nazi power which might have acquired temporary but effective control or a large part of Western Europe and its resources."

We have, therefore, decided spontaneously, without being asked or offered any inducement, to inform the Government of the United States that we should be glad to place such defence facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our Transatlantic Possession for their greater security against unmeasured dangers in future. The principle of association of interests for common purposes between Britain and the United States had developed even before the war in various agree-

ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Arguments Concluded In St. Fidelis School Murder Case

MUSSOORIE, August 19. Arguments were concluded yesterday in the St. Fidelis School Murder Case before Mr. P. F. Barrett, Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

In all 54 witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution. After the conclusion of the prosecution evidence Homi K. Gandhi, Malcolm Fordham and J. Barrens, the three accused filed their written statements.

Hom K. Gandhi said that he was absolutely innocent of the charge of murdering Noel Bank-walla on the night of June 9. He had no grudge or enmity against him which could impel him to commit the offence.

Malcolm Fordham, accused said that he had neither committed the murder nor abetted it.

Barrens said in the course of his written statement that he left the St. Fidelis School as he was dissatisfied with it and found there was no further scope for advancement. Ever since he left the school, he had been trying to bring to the notice of the authorities the deplorable happenings with a view to improve the moral tone of the institution. This had naturally caused bitterness in the minds of the school authorities in affair.

The court will pronounce orders on August 28.—A. P.

BR. EVACUEES REACH MADRAS

DHANUSHKODI, August 20. Two special trains left Dhanushkodi to-day for Madras carrying 500 women and children who arrived there from Great Britain via Colombo by a special steamer this morning.—A. P.

VIOLATION OF SWISS AIR BY R. A. F.

British Govt. Expresses Deep Regret

LONDON, Aug. 20. The Government have expressed deep regret to the Swiss Minister in London for violation of

operations, no doubt, impend in the Middle Eastern Theatre and I shall certainly not attempt to prophesy their probable course. We have large armies there and many means of reinforcing them. We have complete sea command of the Eastern Mediterranean. We intend to do our best to give a full account of ourselves and to discharge faithfully and resolutely by all our obligations and duties in all quarters of the world. More than that, I do not think the House will wish me to say at the present time."

WAR AIMS AND POST-WAR PEACE

After referring to the demand for a fuller statement of Britain's war aims and the kind of post-war peace they wished to make and pointing out that he did not think it wise while the battle raged and the war was still perhaps only on its earlier stages, to embark upon elaborate speculations on this matter, the Prime Minister went on: "There is, however, one direction in which we can see a little more clearly ahead."

OFFER TO AMERICA.

"We have to think not only for ourselves but for the lasting security of the cause and principles for which we are fighting and the long future of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Some months ago we came to the conclusion that the interests of the United States and the British Empire both required that the United States should have facilities for naval and air defence of the Western Hemisphere against an attack of a Nazi power which might have acquired temporary but effective control or a large part of Western Europe and its resources."

We have, therefore, decided spontaneously, without being asked or offered any inducement, to inform the Government of the United States that we should be glad to place such defence facilities at their disposal by leasing suitable sites in our Transatlantic Possession for their greater security against unmeasured dangers in future. The principle of association of interests for common purposes between Britain and the United States had developed even before the war in various agree-

INDO-CEYLON CONFERENCE

Island's Representatives For Delhi Session

COLOMBO, August 19. (By Mail).

The "Times of Ceylon" says: "Three Ministers from Ceylon, Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Agriculture and Lands), Mr. G. C. S. Corea (Labour, Industries and Commerce) and Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake (Local Administration) will represent Ceylon at the informal conference which at the request of the Government of Ceylon, the Government of India has agreed to hold between Ministers from Ceylon and representatives of the Government of India in November."

The "Ceylon Daily News" also gives the same names and adds that Mr. H. J. Huxham, the Financial Secretary, will also accompany the Ministers.

FOR IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. The paper also says that it has been decided that the acting Director of Commerce and Industries Mr. D. H. Balfour should accompany the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and the Financial Secretary to the Imperial War Supplies Conference in India in October.—A. P.

Freedom Bloc Members Arrested

RANGOON, Aug. 20. U. Boon Swan, a leader of Pyapon, and U. Khin Maung Thein, a broker of Shanpwe, have been arrested at the office of the Freedom Bloc under the defence of Burma Rules.

BAN ON BOOK.

A Book entitled "Mysterious India" by Moki Singh, published by Stanley Paul and Company, London, and the issues of the periodical in English entitled "Communist News Letter" of May 7, 10, 15, 20, 23 and 26 have been prohibited entry into British Burma.—A. P.

Swiss air by R.A.F. planes against

which the Swiss Minister registered a strong protest. Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns from authoritative quarters.—Reuter.

ments which had been reached about certain small islands in the Pacific which have become important as air fuelling points. In all this line of thought, we found ourselves in very close harmony with the Government of Canada.

CLOSER BONDS

At present we have learned that anxiety was also felt in the United States about air and naval defence of their Atlantic Seaboard and President Roosevelt, recently made it clear that he would like to discuss with us and the Dominion of Canada and New Foundland the development of American naval and air facilities in New Foundland and in the West Indies. There is, of course, no question of any transference of sovereignty—that has never been suggested—or of any action being taken against the wishes of the various colonies concerned, but for our part, His Majesty's Government is entirely willing to accord defence facilities to the United States on ninety-nine years' leasehold basis (cheers) and we feel sure that our interests, no less than theirs, and the interests of the colonies themselves and Canada and New Foundland will be served (cheers). Undoubtedly this process means that these two great organisations of English-speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs for mutual and general advantage (cheers). For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings. I cannot stop it, if I wished. No one can stop it. Like Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll (loud cheers). Let it roll on in full blood, inexorable, irresistible, to broader lands and better days."

Mr. Churchill sat down amid loud cheers from all parts of the House after speaking for 68 minutes.—Reuter.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Among the distinguished audience to Mr. Churchill's statement this afternoon were military observers sent to Britain by the American Government, Brigadier Trone, Rear-Admiral Chamley and Maj. Gen. Emmons with the Ambassador Mr. Joseph Kennedy.

Hungary's Claim Rejected

RUMANIA CONCEDES ONLY ONE-FIFTH OF DEMANDS: DELEGATION CHIEF RETURNING TO BUDAPEST

BUCHAREST Aug. 20.

Rumanian counter-proposals offering cession of four Departments of Transylvania are contained in an eighteen-page document. They reject Hungary's claims to practically two-thirds of Transylvanian territory. Rumania offers a part of four frontier districts and reciprocal exchange of populations.

M. Hory, head of the Hungarian delegation in the negotiations with Rumania, is reported to be returning to Budapest to-night.

The Rumanian reply to Hungary's proposals is considered in Budapest to be entirely unsatisfactory. Calm prevails here, however, and no immediate action is expected.

Rumanian-Hungarian talks on Transylvania were resumed at Turnu-Severin at 8-30 last night. Rumanian counter-proposals on Hungarian claims have been examined by the Budapest Government, who have instructed its delegation at Turnu-Severin to con-

tinue negotiations although there is the greatest divergence between the respective proposals.

Bulgaro-Rumanian Talks

Negotiations at Craiova between Bulgarian and Rumanian delegations opened on Monday afternoon in a favourable and friendly atmosphere. Leaders of the respective delegations announced their firm intention to strengthen existing friendship between the two countries.

Discussion at present centres around technical details, general agreement for cession of southern Dobruja having already been reached.—Reuter.

Anti-Magnetic Girdles For Indian Merchant Ships

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

Indian merchant ships are now being rapidly fitted with anti-magnetic girdles and defensibly armed. The work started soon after Italy entered the war. Each ship will be armed with a four-inch gun or weapon of that calibre. The Royal Indian Navy is providing the nucleus of the gun crews, the remainder of the gun crews being made up of ship's companies to whom instruction

in gunnery is given at Bombay and Calcutta, whenever ships are in port.

Soon after the start of the war, India began to produce large quantities of anti-magnetic cables to be fitted to ships to make them proof against magnetic mines. Many ships which had to enter the war zone in the course of their voyage were fitted with this device in Indian ports.—A. P.

EXTEND IT TO SOUTH PACIFIC

Joint Defence Boards Between U. S. And British Dominions

CANBERRA, Aug. 20.

The view that it is only a matter of time before a defence link existed between the United States and the British Dominions in the Southern Pacific was expressed by members of an American Press Delegation now visiting Canberra. Mr. Roy Howard, head of Scripps Howard newspapers, said that the establishment of the Joint United States and Canadian Defence Board had received popular response throughout America and the extension of the policy to the Pacific was a natural development.—Reuter.

In Norway

R. A. F. ATTACK ON TRANSPORT SHIPS

LONDON, August 20.

The Admiralty announces that aircraft of Fleet Air Arm yesterday located and attacked two enemy transports of about 3,000 tons in Laugesund in Norway. Two direct hits with bombs were made on one of the transports.

Other aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked oil tanks north of Laugesund.

All aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped In Rural Areas

LONDON, Aug. 20.

An Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security "communique" states: during last night enemy aircraft operated for the most part singly but over widespread areas in England and South Wales and also over a few areas in

Malaya Floats War Loan

KUALALUMPUR, Aug. 20. The Federal Council of Malaya has approved the issue of a loan of over two million sterling for the prosecution of the war.—Reuter.

"Hermanfrache" Released

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. The United States embassy in Mexico City informed the State Department that the "Hermanfrache" has been released. Navy headquarters announce that the incident will be reported to Washington by the Commander of the destroyer "Stack".—Reuter.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS IN AUSTRALIA

CANBERRA, Aug. 20. It is announced that Federal elections will be held on September 21.—Reuter.

Weekly Loss Of Shipping

LONDON, Aug. 20. It is learned authoritatively that nine British ships of the gross tonnage of 32,275 were lost in the week ending August 11/12. Allied losses were 942 tons, neutral 6,708.—Reuter.

Scotland. Damage was done to houses and other property in some towns in north-east England and in a town in south-western England. The majority of bombs, however, fell in rural areas causing little damage.

A number of casualties were caused some of which were fatal. Reports received of yesterday's operations confirm that another enemy aircraft was destroyed by our fighters making a total of five for the day. Three of our fighters were lost but two pilots are safe.—Reuter.

IN SHANGHAI

Japanese Take Up Defence Of British Sectors

SHANGHAI, Aug. 20. The transfer of the British Defence Sectors in Shanghai began to-day. British forces moved out of the Western District last night and it is believed that Japanese units are taking over to-day.—Reuter.

JAPANESE ASK FOR SAFE PASSAGE

TOKYO, Aug. 20. It is understood that the Japanese Government are requesting the German Government for safe passage for four Japanese liners evacuating Japanese subjects from England.

Three liners are already "en route" to Lisbon and if possible Liverpool to assist in the evacuation, while a fourth arrived in Liverpool yesterday to embark 40 Japanese.

PLAN OF PATROLLING BRITISH SECTOR POSTPONED

SHANGHAI, August 20. The compromise plan for patrolling the British defence sector here by American and Japanese units has been postponed, the Municipal Council announced to-day.

As a temporary measure, pending Japan-American negotiation on the subject, the American authorities have acquiesced in the proposal that volunteer corps should relieve British forces in the bund and the central district of the International Settlement.—Reuter.

'BUNDOBUS' AT BRITISH PORTS

To Facilitate Free Flow Of Imports And Exports

LONDON, Aug. 20. The Ministry of Transport has asked emergency committees which have been established over 40 ports in Britain to review the existing machinery and has indicated that the committees should "take the widest view of their powers to secure the quick turnaround of ships and rapid clearance of ports."

The Ministry suggests the setting up in each port of an executive committee to meet during emergency.

The Chief Executive Officer should be given reasonable discretion to act on behalf of the Port Emergency Committee.

In the event of a complete breakdown of communications, the issuing of instructions to groups of ports would be assumed by divisional port controllers. The proposals are to ensure that no bottleneck exists which would slow down the flow of imported food stuffs, raw materials munitions or the equally important flow of exports.—Reuter.

Is Detaining Of 'M. P.' Breach Of Prestige?

LONDON, Aug. 25. Capt. Ramsay, Conservative member for Peebles, who has been detained under Defence Regulations was brought to the Commons from Brixton Prison to-day to attend a meeting of the Committee of Privileges, which is considering whether his detention is a breach of privileges of the House. Capt. Ramsay remains in charge of Brig. Gen. Howard, Sergeant-at-Arms while within the precincts of the House. The Committee met under the chairmanship of Mr. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal.

The proceedings which were in camera were attended by Capt. Ramsay, who left the Committee room after forty minutes. The Committee after sitting for nearly two hours adjourned until September 5.

Expansion Of Royal Indian Navy

Emergency Procedure To Train Men Quicker

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

As part of the expansion of the Royal Indian Navy which is in progress, the instructional and training centres in Bombay and Karachi have been enlarged, and a special emergency procedure has been adopted to train men quicker.

Ratings for the R.I.N. normally enter as boys between the ages of 15 and 17 and join H.M.I.S. "Bahadur," the newly opened boys training establishment at Karachi. This school was originally designed to accommodate 400, but is now being expanded to take 600, at present it has 585 on its rolls. The boys learn the rudiments of their profession there for eighteen months, after which they are drafted to sea. A further six months' training fits them for work as ordinary seamen, signalmen, telegraphists and stokers (second class) when they have passed the necessary examinations. A special emergency procedure adopted for the war is the training of "special service" ratings engaged for a period of ten years on the active and reserve list. They receive six months' intensive training at the depot and then continue their instruction at sea.

Ratings were in the old Royal Indian marine days almost exclusively recruited from Konkani, but are now being obtained from the Punjab, where boys of better

education and physique are said to be available. Owing to, it is said, disappointing results in the past, little effort seems to have been made lately to obtain material from other provinces, although the majority of good signalmen and telegraphists are still got from Madras.

NAVAL RESERVES

Two reserves of the Royal Indian Navy are the R.I.N. reserve and the R.I.N. volunteer reserve. For the R. I. N. serving officers and men of the mercantile marine are eligible, for officers, the reserve has two branches—executive and engineer. Midshipmen are taken on between 16 and 19 years and sub-lieutenants between 20 and 26. Ratings engaged from the Indian Mercantile Marine seamen are known as "hostilities only" ratings.

The other reserve is a junior reserve, consisting only of commissioned officers with two branches, executive for deck officer, and accountant for administration. These officers have to be trained in naval work and in seamanship. They now receive 12 weeks training in Bombay before being appointed afloat to gain practical experience. The age limits for entry are 17 to 20 for midshipmen and 20 to 30 for sub-lieutenants.

The creation of an engineer branch of this reserve is under consideration.—A. P.

FAMINE PERIL IN EUROPE

Hugh Dalton Reveals Nazi Tactics In Conquered Countries

LONDON, August 20.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Isaacs asked whether special steps were being taken to facilitate the holding of stocks in South America with a view to expanding export trade to those South American countries, from which Britain was drawing essential supplies.

Sir Andrew Duncan replied: "Yes. The export Council have the matter under close consideration and steps are being taken to enable large stocks of British goods to be carried into those markets."

FOOD FAMINE IN EUROPE. Answering questions relating to famine peril in Europe, Dr. Dalton gave these three answers: "Large German armed forces assisted by the Gestapo and other agencies are quartered in Poland and are no doubt living on the country. I have also received a report that a quantity of Polish flour has been offered by the Germans to neutral purchasers in south-east Europe."

"The Germans have been attempting to remove from Holland large quantities of butter, eggs, vegetables and other foodstuffs much in excess of their requirements. I am happy to say that these attempts have been much disturbed by the R. A. F."

"The information at my disposal indicates that at the time of the German invasion, Norway had in hand a year's supply of cereals, at least nine months' supply of sugar and substantial stocks of other foodstuffs. There is, I am afraid, no doubt at all that since the invasion, the Germans have removed a large part of those stocks. I believe that in some cases, payment has been made with pieces of paper, but I am satisfied that those pieces of paper will not repurchase the food needed by the population." Mr. R. A. Butler told a ques-

BURMA EDITOR CONVICTED

RANGOON, (By Mail.) For publishing the report of a German air raid over Britain under bold headlines Mr. V. H. David, editor of the "Burma Nadu" has been convicted under the Defence of Burma Rules. He was to-day sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court and fined Rs. 100.

The case arose out of a complaint lodged by the commissioner of police who took exception to the headlines.

The Magistrate in sentencing the editor remarked that among the Tamil community in Rangoon there were undeniably many ignorant and uneducated persons mostly belonging to the working class. Such a piece of news published under unnecessarily bold headlines to attract undue attention was sure to cause fear or alarm. His Worship however did not think that the accused should be sent to prison as he did not take a serious view of the offence.—A. P.

TAXATION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

(Continued from Page 6) which, it must be said with regret, had never been shown by local bodies so far. The assignment to the Provinces may be with a view to ensuring adequate control on the affairs of the local bodies, which, on the whole, have never been managed satisfactorily and because, apart from their legislative functions, the Provinces alone can be the Agents of the Federal Government. But since the ultimate effect would be that the receipts would find their way to the local exchequers it would be unthinkable that the intention of the India Act was to leave open to the local bodies the levy of the same tax through the back door of octroi duties. (To Be Continued).

tioner that reports have reached the British Government that in the early part of August there was a rising on a considerable scale against the Italians in Albania. There were casualties on both sides as well as destruction of



Did you MACLEAN your teeth to-day?



Ah! I see you did

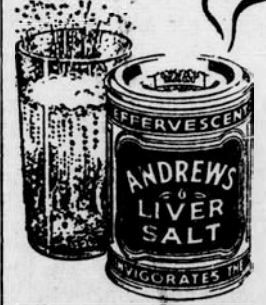
Sold by all Chemists and Stores



THE RULES OF HEALTH are few and simple

Excuse me! Inner Cleanliness is important too

First take care of your body inside. Andrews Liver Salt does this for you more surely than anything else, for Andrews gives you deep down Inner Cleanliness. It purifies through and through. Immediately you drink a sparkling glass of Andrews you can feel it doing you good, cleaning the mouth and tongue. As the tonic draught enters the stomach it cleans the walls and helps the digestive juices to flow and combats acidity. But the most important inner cleansing effect of Andrews is in the bowels. Without any discomfort it gives a complete clearance, sweeps away impurities, tones up the liver and helps the kidneys. This is the deep down Inner Cleanliness that only Andrews gives you. Remember, Andrews works gently, and you do not need to take it in ever-increasing doses. Handy size (4 oz.) As. 11. Large size (double quantity) Rs. 1/4.



For Inner Cleanliness be regular with your **ANDREWS LIVER SALT** The Ideal Tonic-Laxative

MUTT AND JEFF—Well, What Does He Want Buzzing in His Pudding, a Bumblebee?

By BUD FISHER



Hydari Sets Task

For University Graduates

WORK FOR RURAL UPLIFT AND NATIONAL UNITY

Over Two Thousand Candidates Conferred Degrees At Convocation

"In this country, we should start from the basic factors of our history and culture and build up independently a science and practice which will answer primarily to our needs but may also prove useful to others. We should conserve all that is creative in our past experience, discard what has become harmful, eliminate factors which make for disunion and emphasise those which make for concord. We must keep in view not only our particular communal, provincial or even national interests. All these are important, but we must never lose sight of the fact that, except so far as our measures are in harmony with the highest interests of all other nations and of humanity, they are more likely to breed discord than promote peace."

Degrees For 2,355 Candidates

This was the principle enunciated by the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari, in the course of his address, at the annual Convocation of the Bombay University on Tuesday.

Sir Roger Lumley, the Chancellor of the University, presided and conferred degrees on 2,355 graduates, including 231 lady candidates.

Generosity To Minorities

Dealing with the question of minorities Sir Akbar Hydari said that the wise way in the treatment of minorities has always been the generous way.

For Rural Uplift

Referring to the question of the improvement of village life he said: "A happy people is the basis and object of good government whatever its form. If the people lack good roads, good drinking water, a properly worked out marketing system, protection against debilitating diseases, the governments which they will return by their suffrages will necessarily reflect their own condition."

Candidates And Degrees

The following list indicates the number of candidates to the various degrees:

B.A., 898; B.Com., 69; B.T., 124; M.A., 128; M.Com., 3; B.Sc., 387; M.Sc., 31; B.Ag., 1; B.Sc. Agri., 13; B.E., 86; B.Sc. (Tech.), 16; M.Sc. (Tech.), 3; LL.B., 443; LL.M., 1; M.B.B.S., 130; D.O., 1; B.Hy., 4; M.D., 3; Ph.D., 10; and D.Sc., 2.

Hydari's Address

The following are excerpts from the address of Sir Akbar Hydari:

"I feel that it is not necessary, nor would it be seemly on my part, to treat you to a lecture. For most of you, as for me, the days of lectures are past. My opportunities of gathering experience are now drawing to a close, whereas yours are just opening. I am looking to the sunset; your gaze is turned to its rise; and it seems to me that you might perhaps be interested if, this afternoon, I look back with you over the half-century from the time I left your University.

"My youth was spent in the heyday of the Victorian Era. It is the fashion to smile at certain of the rigidities of principle and of conduct of the Victorian Age which do provide easy targets for ridicule. I do not deny these, but I must affirm that the period between 1880 and 1900 was on the whole an era of constructive endeavour in India. It was the time when India's great sons—Dadabhai Naoroji, Mahadev Govind Ranade, Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, Badruddin Tyabji, Principal Wordsworth to mention only a few—hailing from this City—laid the foundations of that fuller life which you are enjoying to-day. It was they, and others associated with them in other parts of the country, who started the great task of winning back for India her self-respect. You can hardly visualise the difficulties which beset their path and the obstacles which they had to overcome. Many opportunities of serving our Motherland were, though not in law yet in practice, closed to us then. You have only to read the controversy which raged over the Ilbert Bill to realise the difference between then and now. The great contemporaries of my youth were the first artificers of this transformation. They worked hard, they took the trouble to go, as it were, to school again. It was then that an attempt was first made towards a more objective rendering of Indian history for it was realised that a true conception of the country's past could alone lead to a proper construction of the future. That time again saw the renaissance of the different languages of India, the beginnings of a loving reconstruction of her whole cultural tradition, disorganised by the vicissitudes of the period from the middle of the 16th century. It was then that the foundations were laid of modern Indian industry; it was then that the question began to be asked with ever-increasing insistence, why opportunities of service in the wider sense were not given to Indians in their own land; it was then that it was realised, what now seem at times to be forgotten, that in the diversities of our people and our cultures there is an essential unity, and that by the fostering of that unity alone could self-respect be attained and the time come when Indians would walk the highways of their own land, conscious that they were the masters of its destinies.

NOT POLITICS ALONE.

I had the great privilege of diving when these stout champions were still alive. They did not concentrate on politics alone. To them the attainment of political freedom was only one, albeit an important one, of the many objectives of India's regeneration. They worked for social freedom, industrial freedom, freedom of every sort which would go to make the richness of Indian life which we see to-day—freedom but not licence.

I think we can gather a great measure of comfort and also of inspiration for the tasks which now confront us by studying the lives of these makers of India. Our difficulties are nothing to what these men had to face. No one now contests that India should have self-determination; no one now denies that Indians should be trained to defend their own country; no one now disputes that India should industrialise herself to the extent that is necessary; no one objects to India having her own merchant navy. There is no dispute worth the name about any of these; but why is it that we have been so disturbed in recent years and why has our progress in all these and other directions been constantly impeded?

After pointing out that a study of the lives of the great men he had referred to would provide an answer to the question he had raised Sir Akbar continued:

"They believed, and I think we would do well to follow that belief, that if our national development is to be balanced and bring happiness to our people, we should not strive to progress only politically. There are other directions of national development to which we should pay almost equal attention. We must not forget that we have still much headway to make. Take for example the improvement of village life. I do not see why, in respect of the peasant, we cannot start the work now. In fact, the work has started, and whatever little has been so far achieved has added to the strength and sanity of the urge for political advancement itself. A happy people is the basis and object of good government whatever its form. If the people lack good roads, good drinking water, a properly worked out

marketing system, protection against debilitating diseases, the governments which they will return by their suffrages will necessarily reflect their own condition."

TREATMENT OF MINORITIES

"History has also a lesson to teach us in regard to the treatment of divergent elements. One solution is to smash them into acceptance of a common uniformity. But that solution, while effective for a short period, if brutally pursued never lasts. The better plan is to conciliate. Now, in India, we have the minorities and we have the Princes. The question of the minorities I must leave to others.

All that I will say is that the wise way in the treatment of minorities has always been the generous way. Wherever minorities have been treated generously, the minority question has not arisen. Wherever, as in some of the countries of Central Europe, the minority question has been handled unsympathetically, it has in the end ruined those countries.

"The problem of Indian unity is two-fold; it is not confined to unity between the different peoples who inhabit this land but extends to unity between different political entities as well. The problem is not one of fusion which means dissolution of the parts in the whole; it is rather a question of linking the different parts together. If we have not attained unity so far despite the association of centuries, the community of soil and the inspiration of the great religious teachings of the East, it is because there has been found lacking that binding force which we require of security against the warring elements in one another. Each part, whether a State or a Province, whether a race or a caste, must feel and in fact be secure, bound by this great chain which must be of their own forging."

THE ROLE OF STATES

"As for the States, there is much loose talk about them, about their systems and their future. I have had the privilege, after service in British India, of serving in the premier State for nearly half a century, and I can tell you that, whatever others may say, there is life and vitality in the States which British India cannot ignore. They have been condemned to descriptions of their so-called 'medievalism' and to prophecies of 'extinction'; surely such condemnations and threats can only lead to the very antithesis to the co-operation necessary for the evolution of a Greater India. For my part, I am convinced that the foundations on which rests the governance of Indian States, based as it is on the experience of centuries of administration by Indians themselves and fortified from the changing conditions, will endure. It is but in the fitness of things that they have been accorded a place in the Advisory War Council recently announced by His Excellency the Viceroy.

PERCEPTION OF UNITY.

"In bringing about such unity in the country, in instilling faith in the ultimate success of the cause of such liberation, University men have a part to play. University education fails of its main purpose if it does not lead us to perceive the unity underlying diversity. This is the Truth which religion proclaims. It is also the Truth which Science has come to accept.

Our country has been the meeting place of all the great religions and the great cultures of the world. If, as I profoundly believe, the world order of universal peace and harmony can come only out of an enlightened religious outlook, our country, by the assembling in its from immemorial times of all the great religions, is the one place where such an outlook is most likely to be developed. And it must develop first in the minds and souls of men who have received the highest education.

"But we cannot bring about harmony in the relations between different communities and castes and nations unless first we realise it in ourselves. We must discipline ourselves to think in terms of humanity. 'The fact is that all our political ideas need radical revision. In this country, we should start from the basic factors of our history and culture and build up independently a science and practice which will answer primarily to our needs but may also prove useful to others. We should conserve all that is creative in our past experience, discard what has become harmful, eliminate factors which make for disunion and emphasise those—and these are many—which make for concord. We must keep in view not only our particular communal, provincial or even national interests. All these are important, but we must never lose sight of the fact that, except so far as our measures are in harmony with the highest interests of all other nations and of humanity, they

RACIALISM WON'T LEAD TO PEACE

Templin On Basis Of International Fellowship

The racial solution is not answering arrogance with arrogance. It is in the mutual repentance which can draw races into an international fellowship."

Thus observed Mr. Ralph T. Templin of Muttara, who is on his way to America "en route" to Bombay, speaking under the auspices of the Bombay International Fellowship, on "The Racial Foundations of Permanent Peace," on Monday.

Mr. Templin said that the greatest barrier to world democratic order and to permanent peace was the inability of large sections of the public in every land to think in terms of racial equality.

Referring to the suggestion for a European bloc of nations, he said that the formation of such a bloc would inevitably shift the basis of future wars to the racial sphere. The answer to any world order which omitted racial equality would be a new, more virulent order of war and the certain extermination of the race which had refused equality.

The racial conceit, he continued, deeply rooted in the mentality of many Europeans was standing in the way of any realistic application of intelligence to the question of peace structure.

ROLE OF MISSIONARIES.

"I believe," he said, "that the future contribution of missions in India is largely hanging upon the ability of the missionary to find social equality with Indians and to share with them as equals that which both have to give. The day is past when missions can advance, led by a group who hold position merely as members of a favoured race. In a new and increasingly critical India such authority can never stand the test."

Dealing with the solution of the racial question, he said that the way of religion and of God was the way of absolute equality with all people.

LEGISLATORS TENDER RESIGNATION

Protest To Sangli Rayat Assembly

SANGLI, Aug. 19. The Sangli State Rayat Assembly commenced its session at noon to-day in the Assembly Hall, presided over by Diwan Bahadur Bhalima, the President of the Sangli Executive Council.

Sixteen elected members (out of twenty elected) have tendered their resignations to the President as a protest against the delay caused by the Durbar in holding new elections, placing the budget before the house, and not replying to a letter of request for a deputation of the People's Conference to wait on the Raja Sahab.—A. P.

LUCKNOW.—It is understood

that the U. P. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40,500 for expenditure on improvement of rural communications, such as culverts feeder-roads etc., and paving of village lanes.

are more likely to breed discord than promote peace.

NOBLE MISSION. "But for India to perform this noble mission, the India of your making should be a strong and united India, capable of asserting its voice in the councils of the Empire and of the world. It must have its army, its navy, its air force, and a strength proportionate to its vast population and extensive territory; it must be capable of mobilising its industry, its man-power, for the defence of its frontiers, should they ever be threatened.

BRITISH WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT

REMITTANCES MADE.

MONTH 1940	NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES	NATIONAL DEFENCE BONDS	TOTAL
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
APRIL	1,27,852	3,05,263	4,33,115
MAY	2,33,909	6,55,431	8,89,340
JUNE	3,11,147	6,79,340	9,90,487
JULY	3,03,642	6,55,485	9,59,127

Is your remittance included here? → **32,72,069**

Buy SAVINGS CERTIFICATES and DEFENCE BONDS

STERLING OR RUPEE.

Apply to your Banker or Hon. Sec. British War Savings Movement P. O. 625 Calcutta.



SHIRTS THAT LAUGH AT THE DHOBIES ARE MADE WITH

BMKP White
TWILLS & POPLINS

RAI BAHADUR DUNICHAND MEHRA
336, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.2

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.



CHILDREN WANT this EXTRA PROTECTION

Growing children are in constant danger from germs in the mouth that attack the teeth and cause decay. You can guard against this happening! Have your children brush their teeth regularly with Kolynos, the scientific, germicidal dentifrice that not only cleans teeth quickly and safely but destroys the dangerous germs. It is easy to get children to brush their teeth with Kolynos because they like its cool, refreshing taste.

ECONOMIZE—BUY THE LARGE TUBE



KOLYNOS
the economical
DENTAL CREAM

How're only 2 SHAVED without this Barber's Secret

PREP

prepares your face for a painless shave

Save your Time, Save your Blade! Save your Face!

When eyes feel burning vision getting blurred over the words in the book



When brain refuses to follow what eyes are seeing

When sleep refuses to close the eyes after a day's work or after keeping up nights in preparing for examinations

When early rising is necessary to start day's work

USE A FEW DROPS OF

JABAKUSUM

ON YOUR BRAIN AND BROW,

YOU WILL FEEL REFRESHED,

MEMORY ENLIVENED,

SIGHT SOOTHED

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
JABAKUSUM HOUSE, : : CALCUTTA.

Radical Cure FOR Children's LIVER TROUBLES

Modern medical science has yet to discover a remedy that is equal to Jammie's Liver Cure, that has saved thousands of children from liver and spleen complaints which are taking a heavy toll of life.

At the first sign of trouble try

JAMMIE'S Liver Cure FOR INFANTILE LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS At all leading chemists



JAMMIE VENKATARAMANAYYA & SONS P. Box No. 408 Myslapore, MADRAS.

Agents—POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 17 April, 2017

Six Velvety Shaves
per Blade.



4 ANNAS FOR 5

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1940

Regd. No. B 1065

WAR & INDUSTRY

Ten thousand more technicians are required for the War Industries. This is your time. Equip yourself without delay for a paying and prosperous career.

SPECIAL SHORT-TERM COURSES:
Radio Engineering
Wireless Telegraphy
Radio Mechanics
A.M.I.E.E. Etc.

Thorough practicals—Excellent training.
Radio Electric Institute,
Lamington Chambers, Bombay, 4.

Nazi Air Hopes Dashed To Ground

Irishmen Killed By Nazi Bomber

LONDON, August 19. Two Irishmen were killed when a Great Western Railway steamer, conveying Irish passengers from a South Wales port to their own country on Saturday, was bombed and machine-gunned by a German bomber as it was nearing the Irish coast.

Two bombs that were dropped fell fifty yards from the ship, and when the bomber was almost alongside the ship, the German reargunner swept the deck with machine-gun fire. Some children were playing on the deck at the time and, at the risk of his life, an airman going home on leave rushed them to safety. Great heroism was also shown by an Irish nurse, who attended to the injured.

Commonwealth Parliament

LONDON, Aug. 20. The Federal Government had considered petitioning Britain to secure power to extend the life of the present Parliament which expires on November 23, but the project was abandoned following disagreement at the recent meetings of the United Australia, Labour and United Country parties.—Reuter.

Governors Of Algiers & Gibraltar To Meet

GI BRALTAR, Aug. 19. Gen. Grange, the new Governor of Algiers, is to pay an official visit to the Governor of Gibraltar on Wednesday and will arrive in Spanish warship.—Reuter.

"Battle Of Britain Is Battle Of Atlantic"

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

The Democratic Party's reply to Mr. Wendell Wilkie's speech of Saturday was delivered last night by Mr. Ickes, who referred to Mr. Wilkie sarcastically as "a simple barefoot Wall Street lawyer", and called Mr. Wilkie's challenge to President Roosevelt to discuss the issues in a joint debate as "cheap bravado".

He said that the President could not adjourn the battle of Britain to ride circuit with Mr. Wilkie. "We must realise that the battle of Britain is the battle of the Atlantic. The President is not a mountebank." Mr. Ickes thanked Mr. Wilkie for agreeing with President Roosevelt on conscription and help for Britain.

NAZIS WILL NOT ATTACK "AMERICAN LEGION"

A German Embassy spokesman here said to-day that although "the American Legion" would not be attacked by German air or naval forces, the refugee transport was probably in an area of "grave danger." He added, "We are concerned about the danger of mines which we no longer can control."

What Luftwaffe's Insignificant Actions Reveal

Nine Reasons For Britain's Most Outstanding Challenge

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Well-informed observers emphasise Britain's most outstanding challenge to Nazi air hopes with the following comments, writes Reuter's Air War Correspondent.

FIRSTLY, ALMOST TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF GERMAN RAIDERS YESTERDAY WERE BROUGHT DOWN.

Secondly, for the first time whole enemy squadrons were destroyed.

Thirdly, shell barrage defence by anti-aircraft gunners has proved deadly.

Fourthly, the enemy, however, were thrown by daylight against the best defended port in the world—London.

FIFTHLY, BRITISH FIGHTERS ARE FORCING AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR, "DO THE NAZIS PLAN AN INVASION OR BLOCKADE?"

Sixthly, the blockade cannot be sustained at the present rate of German losses which total nearly a thousand since June 18.

Seventhly, the English Channel, thanks to the R. A. F. and the Navy and the Mercantile Marine, remains an English Channel.

Eighthly, it does not follow that the Nazis will try an invasion now with Luftwaffe acting its well-known role as leader of the army attack.

Lastly, bombing of British airfield and aircraft production centres will probably be intensified.

There may be a new wave of wanton destruction and terrorism. Meanwhile the R.A.F. is expected to increase the weight of its offensive as well as defensive action against German and German-occupied territories more and more.

R. A. F. Bomb Enemy Plants And Factories

Several Explosions Noticed; Heavy Damage Done

LONDON, August 20. For the third time within a week R. A. F. heavy bombers last night attacked Caproni aircraft factory in Milan and the Fiat works at Turin, states the Air Ministry News Service.

Other squadrons of the R. A. F. operating 150 miles further north severely damaged aluminium works at Rheinfelden on the German-Swiss frontier.

A factory near the Rhine was attacked for ninety minutes. To reach it aircraft had to fly some six hundred miles.

One of the first salvos of heavy bombs caused a high chimney-stack to fall. Then as more bombs found their mark there followed a steadily spreading fire.

Next a hydro-electric plant housing turbines and generators was hit and later more heavy explosives and canisters of incendiaries caused fires to spread rapidly.

In another sector raiders saw a wrecked plant illuminated by eerie green flames. Explosions occurred as further heavy bombs found their targets including a direct hit on a converter plant.

The whole area appeared by now to be ablaze.

Electrochemical works at Waldshut was also attacked and set on fire.

Other aircraft bombed the aerodrome at Freiburg, north of Basel. It is believed in this attack an ammunition dump exploded. The aerodrome at Mulhouse in Alsace was also attacked and hits were scored on the landing ground and a large building. Harassing attacks on Italian aircraft industry were again a success.—Reuter

4 NAZI BOMBERS BROUGHT DOWN ON MONDAY

(Reports received till 7 p.m. (G.M.T.) show that two more enemy bombers, making four in all, have hitherto been destroyed by R. A. F. fighters. Engagements were in all cases with single enemy aircraft, says an Air Ministry communique.

INCENDIARY BOMBS IN NORTH-WEST

Enemy planes were reported to-night over areas in the Midlands, north-west, south-east and north-east England. In one north-west district three incendiary bombs caused small fires which were soon extinguished.

EAST ANGLIA BOMBED. Three civilians were killed and several seriously injured when an enemy plane dropped a bomb in East Anglia. R. A. F. fighters attacked the enemy, which is believed to have been shot down.

For the fourth successive night people living on the south-east coast of England saw flashes of bursting bombs and watched

TWO-HOUR RAID ON BERLIN

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

A Berlin despatch to the "New York Times" says: Berlin had the longest air raid alarm yet experienced during the night. Sirens gave warning at 0.42 a.m. that enemy aeroplanes were 'en route' to the capital. It is stated that soon afterwards anti-aircraft guns in western suburbs fired at irregular intervals for an hour. The 'all clear' signal was given at 2.22 a.m.—Reuter.

searchlights sweeping the sky over the French coast shortly before midnight.

It was believed that a big Au Force raid was in progress.

Several attacks appear to have been made on the coastline between Calais and Boulogne which was lit up by vivid flashes of flame. The bright red glare of explosions was described as like summer lightning against the night sky which was stabbed by flashes of bursting anti-aircraft shells and tracer bullets. During the last attack a great pillar of flame was seen.

NORTH-EAST TOWN BOMBED

Enemy planes were over a north-east town to-night and it is believed dropped bombs. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire. Bombs were also dropped in two Midland areas.

Salvos of bombs were jetisoned in the South-east coast region by a solitary raider, apparently intercepted by fighters 'en route' to the Midlands. Most of the bombs apparently fell in open country.

The risk of damage by incendiary bombs is now reduced as a large acreage of corn has been cut.

Enemy raiders approaching the south-east coast last night, from the north-east, were met by anti-aircraft gunfire. They dropped three parachute flares and then made off in a south-westerly direction, but further inland met airforce fighters, who chased them out to sea. No bombs were dropped.

Later a large number of enemy planes were heard over the coast, but they were quickly scattered by British fighters and turned back to sea. Enemy planes flying high in the clouds met a terrific barrage of anti-aircraft fire over a north-west coast area late last night and when airforce fighters went up the raiders flew out to sea without dropping any bombs.

SEVERAL HOUSES WRECKED.

Bombs dropped by German planes in the residential area of a north-east coast town wrecked several houses, but so far as is known a few people were injured, one being killed.

An Air Force plane crashed in London late last night after apparently striking a barrage balloon, but the pilot descended safely by parachute and reported at a local police station.

The plane struck a baker's premises, which caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished by firemen. Bakers working on the premises narrowly escaped.—Reuter.

U. S. And Canada Set Up Joint Defence Board

Move To Establish Naval And Air Bases For Protection Of Panama Canal

LONDON, Aug. 20.

The announcement from Ottawa of an agreement to set up a permanent joint board on defence by the United States and Canada is warmly welcomed in the Press here.

The announcement followed conversation at Ogdensburg between President Roosevelt and the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King.

It is stated that the Board consisting of four or five members from each country will meet shortly and will commence immediately studies relating to land and air problems including personnel and material. It will consider in broad sense the defence of the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

Far-Reaching Importance

The "Times" (London) regards the decision as one of far-reaching importance. "This is not an isolated move. It links up with other plans of common concern to the United States and to all peoples of the Empire. Farther south vital part will be played by Panama Canal and it is not surprising that the United States are anxious to establish naval and air bases in convenient position to protect the Canal. Indeed, the whole Empire are deeply interested in seeing the Canal kept open under American protection to international trade and the suggestion has therefore been received sympathetically in this country.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" says that some diplomats foresee the possibility of American destroyers patrolling Canadian waters as a result of President Roosevelt's week-end meeting with Mr. Mackenzie King.

It is pointed out that if vessels are so used British destroyers or other naval vessels could be released in proportion for home waters. This would be equivalent to sending to Britain destroyers while avoiding legal obstacles.—Reuter.

NAVAL BASE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

OTTAWA, August 20.

Canada has appointed Captain Victor Brodeur of the Canadian Navy, and Colonel H. F. Letson, as Naval and Military Attaches, respectively, at Washington.

Both posts are newly created, but in announcing Captain Victor Brodeur's appointment, Mr. MacDonald, Navy Minister, said it was not to be interpreted as resulting from the conferences between President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King.

Captain Victor Brodeur at present commands the Canadian Navy on the Pacific coast.

MOVE FOR NAVAL BASE?

Arrival in Newfoundland on Monday night of Mr. C. G. Power, Canadian Air Minister, and Com-

modore H. E. Reid, Commanding Naval Officer on the Canadian eastern coast, is connected here with the defence board agreement between Mr. Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt. There is speculation that a naval base might be established in Newfoundland, in which the United States and Canada would both co-operate.—Reuter.

U. S. FLEET MANOEUVRES.

HONOLULU, August 19.

The main body of the United States fleet left here to-day for manoeuvres, which are expected to last a month.—Reuter.

Straits Settlement Bomber Fund

SINGAPORE, Aug. 19.

A sum of £50,000 has been sent to the British Treasury, making a total of £400,000 subscribed on behalf of the Straits Settlement bomber fund.—Reuter.

Several liners carrying about seven hundred children from Britain entered an Eastern Canadian Port late on Monday.

The Half-Column "Dim"

The mood of a country is usually reflected in its art. That of America is to be seen in its films. If this is true we will get some idea of the anti-Nazi feeling in America when M.G.M.'s picture "The Mortal Storm" comes to us. It has a brilliant cast. Margaret Sullivan, whom I regard as being first among front rankers for this type of picture, heads the cast. James Stewart, Hollywood's No. 1 actor comes second. Robert Young and Frank Morgan and that adorable old lady, Maria Ouspenskaya, are also in it. From stills of the picture which I have seen, it is possible that this picture will sweep the country off its feet. When it comes to Bombay, I suggest that the Metro, who will handle it, will give every facility to all classes to see the picture. The Metro will be doing a service to this country if it gives full scope to an Anti-Nazi movie of this kind. I also suggest that Sir H. P. Mody should request the Metro Theatre to give the proceeds of the first night to his war fund, for a premiere of such a picture should be feted. The film is based on the novel by Phyllis Bottome.

Last night I listened to some gramophone records which were the cherished possession of a friend of mine. On it was the label of that great little shop Sinfonia on the Avenue des Champs Elysees—something like Rhythm House in Bombay, only different, so very different. They were old records—Josephine Baker at the Casino de Paris, with its opening number Ram Pam Pam, the sight of the girls coming out of the sides, then the brazen figure of the Philippine and the show had begun. Charles Trenet also sang some songs on another record and tangoes and pasodobles. One could have been at the Bouef Sur le Toit for tea, that great haunt of chic Paris, the place which the Duke of Windsor, as Prince of Wales, used to frequent. How the memory of those days lingers! That Paris we knew, where is it now? Will this Nazi generation tread it down?

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE RINGER

